The New-York Times.

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Independence Day in the City.

Grand Display of the Military.

THE REGATTA AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

Proceedings at the Institutions.

POW-WOW AT TAMMANY.

TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY.

Fireworks, Fires, Accidents, Incidents, Excursions, Explosions, &c.

Thousands of the Inhabitants of Manhattan Island who could not get away from the City, after passing a sleepless night, listening to the first mutterings of Independence Day thunder, were awakened, if we may be permitted to make use of the Liberalism, by the firing of cannon, the ringing of bells, the clangor of trumpets, the beating of drums and diverse noises whereof the character is altogether too well known to those who dwell hereabouts to require an elaborate description. More people, probably, arose early in this City on Monday than on any day of the preceding three hundred and sixty-four. The patriots at sunrise had Morpheus depart from them and called forth to enjoy the celebration from the start; and those whose bosoms were not fired with thoughts of Revolutionary glory, deserted their couches at the peep of dawn, because they found it impossible to sleep after daybreak. Although to a stranger in the City, Pandemonium seemed outdone, yet it was generally remarked by Gothamites, that it was an uncommonly quiet celebration. In point of fact, we were not entitled to any Fourth of July this Summer, for we had half-a-dozen of them rolled into one at the time of the Cable Celebration. One would have thought when New-York went cable-mad that our supply of enthusiasm for the year was entirely exhausted on that occasion. The first great deliberatum of all outdoor celebrations—a pleasant day—we had to the fullest extent yesterday. The weather could not have been finer. Perhaps those who took part in the Regatta would have rejoiced if it had been less windy, but for the landsmen, nothing could have been more propitious than the fine air that was stirring. The City seemed to be full of people, in spite of the large numbers who were out of town for the day. A great many from the country circumjacent flocked to the metropolis to see the sights; the morning trains and boats were filled with them. Flags were flying from the public buildings and shipping; omnibuses and City cars were gaily decorated with little banners, and the iron horse came puffing and blowing into the City at stated intervals with a mass of bunting and emblazoned in stars and stripes. The national standard was displayed from the Battery, and a national salute was fired there at sunrise and at noon.

The Military.

The military display was a fine one, but the ranks of the various regiments were not, of course, as full as we have seen them on other occasions. The First Division formed on Fourteenth-street, right on Broadway, punctually at 8 o'clock A. M., were reviewed by the Commander-in-chief, and then took up their line of march around Union square, down Broadway, around the lower end of the Park and through the east gate. In front of the City Hall Mayor TIEMANN, Col. DARLING, of the Governor's Staff, Major-General SANDFORD, in citizen's dress, and many of the Aldermen and Councilmen, were awaiting them. A large crowd filled the Park, but admirable order was preserved by Capt. LEGMAN, with the Police of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, and men detailed from other Precincts, a force of 100 men altogether. As soon as General HALL, who was in command of the Division, had informed the Mayor that the troops were ready to pass in review, the word was given, and they passed the City Hall in the following order:

Troop of the Eighth Regiment, (Washington Grays,) Capt. Varian.
Seventy-first Regiment, (American Guard,) Col. Vosburgh.
Second Regiment, Col. Robinson.
First Regiment, (Hussars,) Col. Smith.
Third Regiment, (Hussars,) Col. Postley.
Fifth Regiment, Col. Schwartzwaelder.
Sixth Regiment, Col. Pinckney.
Fourth Regiment, (Artillery,) Col. McMahon.
Troop of the Fifty-fifth Regiment.
Troop of the Seventh Regiment.
Seventh Regiment, (National Guard,) Col. Duryee.
Eighth Regiment, (Washington Grays,) Lieut. Col. Waterbury.
Fifty-fifth Regiment, Col. Le Gal.
Lancers of the Eleventh Regiment, Capt. Vinton.
Eleventh Regiment, Col. Bostwick.
Tenth Regiment, Col. Halsey.
Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. Ryan.

Immediately after the review, which took place a little before 10½ o'clock—the appointed hour—the troops were dismissed. The crowd lingered in the Park, at the Battery, and in the public squares all day long. The venders of ginger-bread, oranges, peanuts and ice cream were ubiquitous, and made money "hand over fist."

The Continentals, the Veterans of '76 and 1812, and many other corps paraded separately, and the Veterans of 1812 fired a national salute at noon in the Park.

The Excursions.

Despite the cold Northwester that prevailed, the travel to Hoboken began about 9 o'clock, and continued without interruption during the day. The great excursion of the day, however, was that of the steamer *Connecticut* around Staten Island. By the time she had left her last stopping-place on the North River there was little room left upon her ample decks. She sailed at Peck-slip, however, but they were obliged to haul in the gang-plank and stop the people from going on board. It is said that several hundred persons were unable to get a passage. A band of music accompanied the boat, and she returned, passing the Battery, about half-past 3 o'clock, in time to witness the most exciting portion of the regatta. The steamer *Kill Von Kull* also had a large number upon the same route. The ferry-boats to Staten Island were crowded, the cheap fare and long sail making that a desirable trip, particularly to those who were unable to secure a place on board the other excursion boats. The *Massachusetts*, running to Coney Island, carried respectable crowds, though very few ventured to take the usual sea-bath on account of the cold weather.

Appearance of the Harbor.

It is often a cause of complaint that the shipping in our harbor do not display their flags upon public occasions. There is seldom cause of complaint, however, on this score, upon the Fourth of July, as no class of people engage more heartily in the celebration of our National Anniversary than shipmasters and seamen; and it is not uncommon for Jack to run up his signals even against the known wishes of the parsimonious ship-owner, who objects to see his bunting whipped out upon any occasion, however patriotic. On Monday the harbor of New-York presented a most beautiful and animated appearance. The shipping along the East River were everywhere dressed out in holiday attire, many of them flying a profusion of flags, and none (save a single line of Liverpool ships) were without some display of signals. The ship *Great Republic*, lying on the Brooklyn side, and an English bark, anchored in the stream opposite Dunlap-slip, attracted particular attention in this respect. All the Ferry boats were handsomely ornamented, and the stiff northwest blow which prevailed straightened out the bunting to the very best advantage, every symbol and letter being distinctly visible. In North River the vessels and steamers were equally well ornamented. The Cunard steamer *Persia*, lying at Jersey City, hung out her signals from the end of her jibboom, over her topgallant mast-head to the taffrail. At noon she fired a salute. At Staten Island, a Government naval station, the flag-staff was strung with flags; the Hoboken Ferry boats were tastefully decorated, and the yacht fleet lying at anchor hung out their American code of signals. The steamships of the various lines, from the Cunard to the northernmost shipping, including the Bremen, participated in this demonstration.

The Regatta.

The regatta, announced to come off at 4 P. M., was a feature of unusual attraction, the Board of Common Council had offered handsome prizes to the winning boats, display greatly increased the interest to the spectators. Long before the hour for the race to begin people began to gather upon the Battery, and there were many pressing applications for a seat or standing-room upon the outside galleries of Castle Garden, where a favorable view could be had of the race. A photographist was early upon the spot adjusting his camera to get an impression of the scene. The heavy northwest wind had obliged many vessels to anchor off the Battery, which afforded excellent stand points from which to witness the race, and the deck and rigging of every one was literally filled with spectators. The barge provided by the Club for the guests was towed to her anchorage at 4 o'clock, and Whitehall boats immediately found employment in boating people off at 25 and 50 cents a head. The little new yacht *Elm Tree*, belonging to Capt. McMASTER, which he has just had built out of the old elm tree which stood opposite the Washington Hotel, and which was cut down in widening Battery-street, was politely offered to the Judges for their special accommodation, and was anchored about 100 yards from the shore. By 12 o'clock some five thousand persons had gathered upon the Battery, which by 1 o'clock had increased to nearly or quite ten thousand. The adjoining piers and every standing place was occupied. Boats of all sizes and descriptions now began to hover about the place, and before the competitors made their appearance, it began to be seriously debated whether there would be any room left for a race. Shortly before the hour designated the boats were seen approaching, and by a great effort of the Judges, the outsiders were made to vacate the space specially allotted to the race-boats, to allow them to take their position. The rowers were all young men, lithe and sinewy, with merely a handkerchief tied around their heads, some having on a red, others a gray shirt, while several dispensed with all their garments excepting a pair of bathing-pants.

The Judges were J. SHERMAN BROWNELL, SIDNEY DORLAN and GEORGE WARNER.

The following boats were entered for the several races, with the time of starting and the order in which they arrived at the home stake-boat:

FIRST RACE, WITH FOUR OARS.

Name of Boat. and Colors.	Builder's Name and Length.	Name of Crew.
Jere. Donnelly, No. 3. Gray.	Jere. Donnelly Length, 40 feet.	Andrew Fay, Peter Fay, John Carroll, John McNeil.
Experiment, No. 5. Red.	James McCay. Length, 37½ ft.	Thos. Farrell, Michael Vallorey, John Leary, John Musgrove.
James Hughes, No. 4. White.	Length, 40 feet.	Wm. Bord, Michael McGee, Thos. Brennahan, John Walsh.
Whitehall, No. 2. Blue.	Wm. H Darling Length 38 feet.	James Welsh, Hugh Riley, Wm. Wenaley, Jas. Burke.

They started at 2:21 P. M. The *Greenport*, No. 1, not entering. They arrived in the following time:

No. 3.....11¼ minutes of 3 o'clock.
No. 5.....9 minutes of 3 o'clock.
No. 2.....5 minutes of 3 o'clock.

The *James Hughes* broke an oar at the start, when the person pulling it sprang out of the boat and swam ashore. The accident prevented No. 4 from pulling in the race. The *Experiment*, after passing the first stake-boat, was swamped, when two of the oarsmen jumped overboard with their oars, leaving the other two to pull the remainder of the route. The two came in for the second prize, besides receiving the plaudits of the people.

The following two oared boats made up the

SECOND RACE.

Boats.	Builders.	Crew.
Geo. W. Winship, No. 5. Grey.	D. Blackburn.	H. Concklin, Patrick Neil.
Chines. Yellow.	Jas. Everson.	D. Probst, F. Heard.
Michael Quigley, No. 2. Red.	D. H. Dunn.	Mich. Vallory, John Leary.
Elizabeth Smith, No. 6. Green.	Jas. Everson.	T. Douglass, Mich Neagle.
Fuzzy Cat, No. 4. White.	R. Robson.	John Davis, P. Johnson.
Emily, No. 3.	D. B. Cockburn.	Thos. Maloney, J. Hennessey.

This race was more exciting, and was contested with more spirit than the first; it was with considerable difficulty they could be got in position for the start, each evidently fearing that the other would obtain a few inches the advantage at the start. All being ready, the signal pistol-shot from the judge's boat was given, and they dashed off at 3¼ P. M. They arrived in the following order:

No. 5, (Geo. W. Winship,) at 3:20; No. 2, (Michael Quigley,) at 3:40½; No. 3, (Emily,) T. Maloney and John Hennessey, at 3:41; No. 6, (E. Smith,) T. Douglass and Michael Neagle, at 3:42.

The other two boats did not come in, and No. 5 won the first prize ($40), and No. 2, (M. Quigley,) the second prize ($20.)

The third and last race was pulled by a single pair of sculls, three boats only—the *Battery Pet*, *Unknown*, and *Eleanor* being engaged. The contestants were ANDREW FAY, TOM DAW and OSBORNE. The start was made in splendid style at 4 o'clock, amid cheers from the whole crowd upon the Battery, the discharge of fire-arms, and other demonstrations. Before the first stake-boat was reached, FAY being a length ahead of DAW, the latter ran quartering upon FAY's boat, and for a moment both were at a dead lock. FAY complained of this intentional "fouling" of his boat, gave up the race, and returned. OSBORNE came in at 4:23¼, and DAW at 4:25. Considerable feeling was here exhibited among the friends of the respective rowers, but Judge BROWNELL announced that all the evidence would be fairly heard, and if there had been any intentional violation of the rules, the parties implicated should be ruled out. This gave satisfaction to all parties. The crowd sent up their last cheer, the final gun was fired, and the patient multitude began to disperse.

THE AWARD OF THE PRIZES.

The Judges now repaired to their room, No. 9 Bowling-green, followed by the successful rowers and their friends, where Justice BROWNELL and his associates—Mr. WARNER and Mr. DORLAN—decided as to the distribution of the prizes, as follows:

FIRST RACE—*Jeremiah Donnelly*, (No. 3,) first prize—$100.

Experiment, (No. 2,) second prize—$20.

SECOND RACE—*George W. Winship*, (No. 5,) first prize—$40.

Michael Quigley, (No. 2,) second prize—$20.

THIRD RACE—*Unknown*, (No. 1,) first prize—$40.

Daw and *Fay* being ruled out on account of the collision between their two boats, *Daw* being decided as the party to blame.

Justice BROWNELL addressed each of the successful competitors, eulogizing their performances, and urging them to every honorable exertion to excel in these manly sports. Alderman PACK addressed Mr. McCAY, the President of the Club, on behalf of the Common Council, and handed him the awards. Mr. McCAY responded, and delivered the envelopes properly inscribed to Justice BROWNELL, who gave them to the respective claimants. The whole affair passed off most pleasantly, and with credit to all parties concerned.

Refreshments were furnished by the Club, and the occasion was enlivened by the Blind Band, of sixteen pieces.

The Celebration in Tammany Hall.

"Old Tammany," as it is affectionately styled, indulged in its annual outburst of patriotism. The Tammany Society in particular, and the Democratic Party in general, showed off their eloquence and their appetite by celebrating the national anniversary after a fashion, which, with them, may be termed, by a pardonable rhetorical exaggeration, immemorial. The Hon. JOHN KELLY presided, and said: Gentlemen, I regret to inform you that the gentleman whom the Sachems selected to deliver the oration here to-day has been taken seriously ill. We have a letter from him which I will read, excusing his absence. Mr. KELLY then read the letter from Mr. COURNANS and said: Not having received any information from Mr. COURNANS until this morning, we were disappointed in procuring any gentleman to deliver this oration, and therefore will do nothing here to-day but read the Declaration of Independence, which will be done by one of the brothers, the Hon. Mr. CHANDLER.

BRYAN MCCAHILL—I believe we have distinguished men enough here to deliver the oration, and I propose Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN.

Mr. KELLY—There will be plenty of opportunities of addressing the gentleman present when we retire to the collation room, after the Declaration has been read.

BRYAN subsided.

The Declaration having been read, the folding doors were thrown open, and the assemblage, marshalled by Mr. DOUGLAS TAYLOR, who had all the arrangements in charge and fulfilled his duties—(which were by no means of the easiest,)—in such a way as to acquire for him universal credit, entered the adjoining apartment, and, in a popular phraseology, "fell to." After an incalculable consumption of punch and sandwiches, Mr. KELLY, who still presided, proposed a series of toasts, of which the first was:

The Day we Celebrate: A new era in the progress of humanity. The people bless it, and none but tyrants fear its bright example.

Mr. JOHN T. HOFFMAN replied. In the course of his remarks he observed that on the plains of Italy, where armies were contending for what they called their rights and privileges, there might be those who were struggling for such a day as we celebrated; and wherever such an independence was achieved, it would yield neither to the frowns of tyrants nor to the plots of traitors. The second toast was:

Washington, the Statesman, Patriot and Soldier: His memory is still the guiding star by which the ship of Freedom is directed.

To this Mr. HORACE B. PRESCOTT responded. While we pointed with pride, he said, to FRANKLIN, the philosopher, to JEFFERSON, the statesman, and to JACKSON, the soldier—[applause]—our hearts, all unbidden, hung with our warmest love on the great father of our country, GEORGE WASHINGTON. [Cheers.] The eyes of the civilized world already looked to the gallantry and bravery of the French soldiers, but, he would ask, what was the fame of the Marshal of Magenta—[a voice: Three cheers for Gen. McMAHON—loud cheering]—or of him of Montebello, when compared with the halo of glory that encircles the brow of WASHINGTON. [Cheers.] In his subsequent remarks, which, as a reporter would say, were fervently eulogistic, the speaker was repeatedly applauded.

Capt. RYNDERS replied to the third toast:

The Constitution—An instrument matured by the world's best wisdom, and sealed in the world's best blood. Honestly interpreted by our judicial tribunals, it cannot fail to secure and perpetuate our prosperity.

The Captain was witty and candid—as usual.

Mr. ELIJAH F. PURDY, known to not a few as the "Old War Horse," answered for the fourth toast, which was:

James Buchanan, the President of the United States—The integrity, honor and prosperity of the Union are safe in his hands, and his firm and enlightened patriotism will equally repress domestic rebellion or foreign aggression.

Mr. PURDY praised the President in a most elevated strain.

The fifth toast, viz.:

The American Press, was to have been responded to by Mr. HERRICK, but, to perpetrate a Hibernicism, he appeared to be absent.

The sixth, *The Army and Navy of the United States*, was replied to by Mr. DANIEL B. TAYLOR.

The State of New-York was the seventh, and was replied to by Mr. CHANDLER, who could see no prospect of success for the Democracy in this State unless they concentrated their scattered forces and presented a united front next Fall to their deadly foes, the Republicans.

Col. DUNBAR was to have responded to the sentiment of *Civil and Religious Liberty*, but, having disappeared, Mr. PECKHAM solicited his place and got it. Being of a remarkably pious turn of mind, he failed to satisfy his audience, and, in compliance with repeated requests, postponed his peroration.

The City of New-York was replied to by the Hon. THOMAS GLOVER, and *Woman*, by the Hon. W. C. GOVER.

The Heroes of the Revolution was the toast assigned to Capt. JAMES M. TURNER, and the twelfth, viz.:

A Vigorous Foreign Policy for our Country—Avoiding all entanglement in European intrigues; and insisting that European intrigues shall not be permitted a foothold on the American Continent.

Was responded to by the Hon. ARTHUR WOODS, who expressed his entire dissent from the doctrine laid down by Mr. CASS, in his late letters, as to the rights of naturalized American citizens when revisiting the countries of their birth. He argued that the act of naturalization obliterated all the previous political relations and duties of the foreign-born citizen, and was loudly cheered.

The last toast was:

The Tammany Society—Coeval with the Constitution—may we always revere the memories of its founders, observe their ordinances, maintain their principles, and, like them, keep the chain of Union strong and bright.

To this Ex-Recorder TELLOW replied.

The Chairman, A. W. KELLY, concluded the celebration with some appropriate remarks.

Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the New-York Typographical Society.

ADDRESS BY JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D., LL. D.

The New-York Typographical Society celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its organization yesterday in its rooms at No. 3 Chambers-street. Out-door attraction was so strong that the audience, owing to the various attractions of the day, was limited. Three members of the Society, at its organization in 1809, were present; Messrs. GEORGE MATHER, DAVID H. REISS, and DANIEL FANSHAW. The Hon. Judge McALLISTER of California, was also among those in attendance.

Mr. T. T. SUTLIFF presided, and introduced Mr. SKIDMORE, who set forth briefly the objects for which the Society was instituted, to assist destitute members and to relieve their wants. He said that the Association was in positive want of funds to accomplish the charitable ends at which it aimed, and then introduced Dr. J. W. FRANCIS, who spoke as follows:

Fellow Associates of the Typographical Society of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I am happy to be of your number on this memorable occasion, and cheerfully unite with you in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Society since your first organization. I am tolerably familiar with your early history, have enjoyed personal communion with many of your prominent members, have marked your progress, and now congratulate you, in all sincerity, on the strong hold you maintain among your fellow associations, and the commanding foundation on which you at present rest. Almost yearly from your humble commencement up to the present hour your march has been onward; you seem so to have conducted your transactions as to have proved successful operators in the great design of rendering your Fraternity wor hy of the mighty name you bear. You have sustained an honest rivalry in the career of doing good. Like the illustrious FRANKLIN you have as a body practically enforced those principles of action which signalized the great philosopher in his individual life, and the habit of industry, the axioms of moral obligation and the enlarged philanthropy which characterized the Sage in all his doings, would, I apprehend, upon close inquiry, be found to be the very agents by which you have built up the Typographical Society of New-York. I can at least affirm that I know practically as a charitable institution you have not forgotten the afflicted poor and the disconsolate of your noble craft, and the generous bounty distributed by your hands has often alleviated the distresses of your unfortunate members. Your timely aid has repeatedly bound up the broken heart, restored lustre to the dim eye and given vigor to the feeble limb. In times of pestilence, when that direful scourge the yellow fever has invaded our people, your bounty has alleviated the calamity, and many of the appalling scenes originating from the Asiatic cholera have been removed by your charitable interposition. Let me ask, then, what higher claim to a recognition among the most worthy institutions of this great Metropolis can you possess than the proofs you so repeatedly give of disinterested benevolence which I have again and again became acquainted with as your medical counsellor, in emergencies involving life and death. I tell you you stand well in relation to that vast subject, Charity. You cherish the old Knickerbocker tendencies. This is all right; you act in harmony with the place of your residence, and you cannot change your locality. But I see other demonstrations of your wisdom and of your benevolent nature. You have very properly concluded that the physical condition of man is not to rest satisfied with the mere preservation of its ordinary functions; to this organic life is superadded a divine essence; that you have thought worthy of culture. Man could not live by bread alone, and hence to ennoble our species and cherish his higher attributes you have, by a wise forethought and untiring effort, secured, for the benefit of your associates, a library, now of commanding consideration, both from the character of its books, and the numbers which fill your shelves. This supplementary work is demonstrative of the excellence of your early plans of beneficence to others, and herein you have imitated the doings of your illustrious FRANKLIN. He founded the first library in the colonies, but he forgot not the organization of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Summoned within a very few brief hours to meet you on this great National Anniversary, I frankly tell you I am somewhat perplexed what to do. The Day of Independence is blended with the history of the world's progress. It is the second redemption of disenthralled man. It is associated with the prominent achievements of FRANKLIN, and millions of tongues at this very hour will connect his acts with those of the Father of his country and echo his name throughout the Republic. There is indeed no orator in the land, whatever be his ingenuity, who can forbear to cite FRANKLIN if he recounts fairly what properly belongs to the occurrences of this epoch in our nation's story. This seems to me to be an argument of sufficient force to let the patriot and the great statesman be committed to the politicians and the public men of the day. They will not omit to entwine the wreath of glory on the proper brow, while we, keenly sensible of the worth of our liberties, of the price at which they were purchased, and of the noble sacrifice of martyrs sanctioned to rescue us from degradation and servitude give, as is our province, to the Solon of our nation the eulogistic strains which awaken the divinest emotions of liberated and triumphant America. Let the fathers of our Holy Religion and the promulgators of the Gospel of glad tidings, from the sacred desk, with all the weight of official authority, announce for the benefit of the rising youth of the country the immaculate integrity of the great American patriot, and tell the people that the maxims of FRANKLIN are to be heeded as the wisdom of a second Solomon; let the statesman proclaim the magnificent ideas that first entered the breast of our illustrious sage, the Union of the Confederacy and its mighty issues. Let the politicians commemorate better himself that whatever may be his views of the wealth of nations and the means by which it is to be secured, that Poor Richard is an indispensable study to secure the blessings cherished in imagination in his most favored doctrines. The minos of a nation, save the glorious sage, are but a shovel deep. Let the philanthropist who labors like another Howard with the sacred obligations imposed on him by Heaven, in his sequestered and unnoticed paths of service, never forget, while he alleviates sorrow, that the example of FRANKLIN, in his industry and in his frugality, furnishes provision against defeat and want, and thus enriches humanity with the spirit and the power of independence. Let FRANKLIN be united with LOCKE when the humanist descants on that vast behest—religious toleration. Let the men of every profession, scholars and artists of every grade till, in unrestrained accords when in the height of their laudatory exposition of the dignity of human nature, that we turn to our FRANKLIN as the highest and the most effective example of what man can achieve by the faculties which God has vouchsafed to him, and that the humble printer-boy has secured, by actual service, the undying plaudits of a people who, by peril and by energy, have secured an immortality among the nations of the earth; that his sagacity has reared up our moral structure, his counsels consolidated his Union, and that his wise forethought and unerring judgment have led to triumphs unprecedented in the records of all former time. You will perceive, fellow-members, from the little that I have already uttered, how vast is our theme when speaking of your Association and of that name with which it is indissolubly blended; and you may further learn, as I pass over time briefly so many important topics, that I am compelled to be sententious even with the few circumstances that press upon our notice as applicable to the occasion which has brought us hither. I have on more than one occasion considered FRANKLIN in a philosophic disposition of affairs. The opportunity now at command does not admit of a specimen of the largeness of the subject in the hour of hurried bustle. But when I echo the sentiment of a thousand minds, that the American sage stands without a peer alike in the annals of typography and of philosophy in the broadest acceptation of the term, you will be inclined to think I entertain very far from a limited opinion of the value of our Association, and of the honor under which you assemble. If I mistake not, yours is the first organization in this country, chronologically speaking, of a Society whose avowed objects are such as your charter set forth. I am, therefore, necessarily induced to restrict myself to that portion of FRANKLIN's life which is more intimately associated with the typographic art. This, it seems to me, to be our duty of to-day. Let the great anniversary, the Fourth of July, be committed to our national orators. Let more than 20,000,000 souls from the Atlantic to the Pacific borders, announce in stentorian accents Independence; a vast privilege, indeed, but thanks to the Almighty a still more wondrous spectacle enlists our admiration. They can read the Declaration of the mighty fact. Will you, with this truth before you, hesitate to call your art divine. Let the Fourth, I repeat, be celebrated with countless demonstrations. We will be content to say a few things touching our beloved FRANKLIN.

Parental instruction first led me to a knowledge of FRANKLIN. My Philadelphia mother lived hard by the residence of the great philosopher, and popular report awakened her attention to the character of three remarkable men of that renowned city, FRANKLIN, PAINE and RUSH. They were often seen together in their walks through Arch street, and hailed by the juveniles in a sort of triple alliance: there goes poor Richard, Common sense and the Doctor. And here I may observe, by way of parenthesis, that had common sense heeded the wise counsels of Poor Richard, and withheld from vulgar annoyance his ill-starred work, the *Age of Reason*, he might now have been enrolled on that immortal list of names with our WASHINGTON, our ADAMS, our JEFFERSON, our HENRY and our HANCOCK, for the patriotism he manifested in the times that tried men's souls. The reading, not to say the study of FRANKLIN's Autobiography led me to join the typographical profession, and securing a pretty free range of reading by the opportunities now afforded, I had no sooner obtained a fair practical knowledge of the art than I aimed at a collegiate course of instruction, which I accomplished in due time, and with my fiscal resources thus derived from my own earnings, I finally become a graduated doctor in Medicine. There are those who may think the time thus appropriated a loss in the business of life; but I have no reason to repent this temporary obstruction in the accomplishment of my ultimate design. I learned the value of time in early life; if I possess industrious habits, I owe them to my juvenile devotion to business, and, moreover, having resolved in my twelfth year to depend wholly upon myself for the indulgence of all my wants, I may say that my career thus far has been pretty much of my own choice—asking few favors, and sustaining a relationship with others, in a pecuniary sense, in no wise burthensome. My medical pursuits often brought FRANKLIN before me; he is so often dovetailed in the transactions of the physical sciences. In 1816 now just at the edge of fifty years, I enjoyed the rare chance of an examination of the voluminous papers of old Lieut. Gov. COLDEN, in which I found a large mass of the correspondence of Dr. FRANKLIN, a considerable portion of which the able and honest JARED SPARKS has embodied in his ample biography and writings of the illustrious man; and our historian BANCROFT, from the same source, has enriched his volumes. In one of my former addresses to you, I communicated the leading facts associated with FRANKLIN in New-York. I derived most of what I then said from the Colden papers. Here in this City, signalized by so many bold achievements, lived FRANKLIN for a while, in a residence near Stone-street, when our population was about fourteen or fifteen thousand. Here in this Metropolis, where successful navigation by steam was effected by FULTON; here where the great project of the Erie Canal was projected by CLINTON; here where the Croton Aqueduct was systematized by DOUGLASS; here where the magnetic telegraph was brought to a practical result by MORSE; here where the Astor Library, under the supervision of Dr. COGSWELL, is instituted; and here, as if to crown all, where HOE brought to perfection his lightning press; here FRANKLIN appropriated his mechanical skill in constructing, if I do not greatly err, the first electrical machine ever made in this country; here he used the belfry of the North Dutch Church (now your Post-office) in further illustration of his theory of the identity of lightning and electricity: here with COLDEN he had an agency in the discovery of the process of stereotyping, a device communicated by him to Paris, and adopted by DIDOT. Who among you can now tell the extent of operations in the great conservative art by that process in this City since Mr. BAUCE first published the stereotyped catechism in 1811. Finally here in this City, in 1788-9, was seen at the head of Wall-street, in Broadway, impeded in his pedestrian movements by admiring multitudes at different stations, who saluted him with that respect and reverence so justly due him, FRANKLIN, with his ample coat and his tri-cornered hat, but a very little while before he betook himself to that chamber which he never left. You thus see, gentlemen, the relationship your Society holds in this City with FRANKLIN. You not merely bear his name, but you are operators in that very metropolis which more than a century ago he magnified by his labors and science, and subsequently consecrated by his presence. I am so fortunate as to be the owner of some few memorials once in Dr. FRANKLIN's possession. Every one of you is familiar with the embarrassment he suffered on a particular occasion while working at case, and striving to complete his four folio pages of SEWELL's history of the Quakers and that when just at the completion of his task certain of his pages were knocked into pi: his oppressive labor had to be renewed, and he completed his daily work. You remember that while working at that book an accident destroyed several ornamental letters, when his ingenuity was awakened, and having seen types cast in London, he now cut new letters successfully for his purpose. As all our types at that early period were procured from abroad, he is probably to be considered the first type-cutter and moulder in the American Colonies. The work he did in Philadelphia, and a copy of that edition, the third, I think, of SEWELL's history, I placed years ago in the New-York Historical Society. Several works, the issues of his press, may also be seen in that great institution.

FRANKLIN's death occurred in his eighty-fifth year, at his residence in Franklin Court, between Third and Fourth streets on the south side of Market street, in 1790. The rage of improvements has abolished all traces of the spot. His death excited the sympathies and regrets of both hemispheres. His loss was mourned both in Europe and America. I have at different times sought from his few surviving contemporaries for additional particulars concerning his last illness, and of his fortitude in suffering from personal disorders. JOHN JONES, his surgical friend, once a Professor in King's College, (now Columbia, in this City,) was a constant and a devoted attendant on him. FRANKLIN, until at a late stage in his illness, received the visits of his friends with the sweetest composure and resignation to his fate. One of his intimate associates told me the divine old man was willing, amidst all his sufferings, to tarry still longer in his earthly tabernacle, God willing, though prepared for his departure. This lingering to launch away has from a clinical experience of fifty years in the last illness of old age often presented itself to my contemplation, while youth and beauty with talest prospects of temporal happiness for years, have seemed to be less reluctant for a final departure and much more ready to submit to the irrevocable mandate. The problem is difficult of solution. I must leave the miracle to heaven. The Apostolic Bishop WHITE, the celebrated Judge PETERS and WM. BINGHAM were among the last who witnessed the philosopher towards the close of his illness. The last named gentleman, WM. BINGHAM, was he who imported from abroad the statue of FRANKLIN which graces the area in front of the Pennsylvania Hospital. Some short while before FRANKLIN's death, a young man of the neighborhood, about that period or soon after a clerk in the United States Loan Office, was often countenanced by FRANKLIN in friendly salutation. He was also on agreeable terms with BACHE, a grandson of the doctor, and editor of the *Aurora*. REES FRANKLIN BACHE presented the youth with a walking-cane of the old philosopher, and that cane, after being preserved by Mr. PHILLIPS, now among us in his 86th year, as a precious relic, sixty years and upwards, by courtesy, has become my property for a few years past. I think I am at times invigorated with new zeal when I take a glance at it, and I trust you will pardon me if I present it for your inspection on this memorable fiftieth anniversary.

So many pens have been employed in writing on the character of Dr. FRANKLIN, and the intellectual resources of the strongest minds summoned to portray every phase of his checkered and remarkable life, that, after the lapse of so many years, little can be added possessing novelty. Sir JOSEPH BANKS and Sir CHAS. BLAGDEN told me he surpassed all others in the courtesies of conversation, in richness of anecdote and amplitude of resources. BANKS said that the meetings at Sir JOHN PRINGLE's, when enlivened by FRANKLIN's presence, were the highest intellectual enjoyment London afforded. Col. JONATHAN WILLIAMS, the efficient founder of the United States Military Academy at West Point, and in whose veins flowed FRANKLIN's blood, assured me that FRANKLIN derived more enjoyment from his private printing office at Passy than he obtained from his intercourse with the gallies and splendor of the French Court.

Gentlemen, I shall trespass on your kindness but a moment longer. I have viewed Dr. FRANKLIN more immediately in the light of a member of the Typographical fraternity, because I thought his relationship to us would in that respect be the most appropriate subject at this time. His entire character, in its several bearings, is so marvelously diversified, and yet so ample for illustration, that difficulties encompass us on every side when we undertake to analyze his life and labors. No man ever left this world with a wider and more popular renown, and upon none other have posthumous honors and considerations more increased. He seems to be better understood and more fully comprehended by foreign nations than any other American. You are all familiar with the eulogiums of MIRABEAU, of TURGOT, of BOYE. There seems to have been nothing hyperbolical in the encomiums of those great men; and the ablest writers of our own time have reverberated like praises in his behalf. That science, the offspring of his inductive powers, from the simplest experiment of the silken thread and the iron key, has unfolded itself in its several relations in our days to be the recognized agent of mightiest influence. Its mechanism, its compass, its infinite appliance. "A happier felicity of inductions," says Sir HUMPHREY DAVY, "guided all his researches; and by very small means he established very grand truths." "The self-taught American," says Lord JEFFREY, "is the most rational, perhaps, of all philosophers. He never loses sight of common sense in any of his speculations." "FRANKLIN," says Lord BROUGHAM, "is one of the most remarkable men of our times as a politician, or of any age as a philosopher. He stands alone in combining together those two characters, the greatest that man can sustain, and in this, that having borne the first part in enlarging science by one of the greatest discoveries ever made, he bore the second part in founding one of the greatest empires in the world." It were easy to multiply these testimonials of the worth of our FRANKLIN, and to add the grateful sketches of his excellence penned by a long list of his native countrymen, as BANCROFT, SPARKS, WIRTSMAN, HILDRETH, EVERETT, IRVING, any many more equally competent to do justice with discriminating power. But I shall close this portion of this hurried address by introducing the letter which WASHINGTON wrote FRANKLIN in recognition of his patriotic services. The original is in the valuable collection of autographs possessed by Mr. PUTNAM, the famous Bibliopole of this City. The letter, as copied, may be seen in that great repository of literature and authors—*Allibone's Dictionary*—a work philosophers may consult with profitable recreation, scholars study for improvement, and literary men use for daily aid. The letter of WASHINGTON was addressed to FRANKLIN shortly after his return from his official duties abroad:

"MOUNT VERNON, Sept. 25, 1785.

DEAR SIR: Amid the public gratulation on your safe return to America, after a long absence and the many eminent services you had rendered it, for which as a benefited person I feel the obligation, permit an individual to join the public voice in expressing his sense of them, and to assure you that, as no one entertains more respect for your character, so no one can salute you with more sincerity or with greater pleasure than I do on the occasion. I am, dear sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

G. WASHINGTON."

The Hon. Doctor FRANKLIN.

A singular and remarkable distinction has waited upon the name of FRANKLIN. Our country is often abroad called the country of FRANKLIN; his life and actions are so closely identified with her literature, her science, and the establishment of her representative government. It must be admitted that his example was a fit pattern for a nation's adoption. His labors have assuredly proved an incentive to the most earnest appliances of the most vigorous intellects. Without scholarship, he is a writer whose style of composition for purity, dignity and clearness a thousand universities could not improve. His counsels in the gravest deliberations of the nation had an influence unsurpassed by the Nestors of eloquence and the wisest tacticians. Our historical annals tell us of his decision of character, and of his noble bearing in the darkest hours, amid the greatest perplexities. His Socratic wisdom dethroned the syllogistic rules of the most astute logicians. The science of the wealth of nations he reduced to a few simple axioms. His examination before the House of Commons, in which he so successfully encountered that perjured minion of power, WEDDERBURN, afterwards Lord ROSLYN, deserves to be used as a catechism for youth in our schools and colleges, the better to promote a knowledge of the science of Government in our Republic. We must be gratified to know that that tyrant of power received in due time the rewards of his insolence towards FRANKLIN, as his patron the King most summarily pronounced his epitaph. Intelligence had been brought to George III. of the death of his late servant and once "assiduous courtier." "Then," exclaimed the King, "he has not left a worse man behind him." In philosophy where shall we look for a parallel to FRANKLIN? He must ever rank with NEWTON, and GALILEO, and KEPLER, with the advantage of superadding to his claims in science the gifts of the statesman and the still rarer talents of the wise negotiator. He seems to have blended in profitable harmony the most dissimilar qualities of intellectual power. He gave directions for the best management of the most ordinary things, and was the undisputed discoverer of a new and important science, and the promulgator of its laws. To crown all his integrity and firmness were never in doubt, and his benevolence to the needy and the afflicted, even in his highest station, were almost proverbial. You see, then, how limited is our opportunity at this time to awaken your contemplation to so rare and so exalted a gift of God's bounty to this nation. Let us leave him for the present in the majesty of his greatness. In due season our great orator EDWARD EVERETT, will enrich our literature on FRANKLIN, the once poor printer boy, with the fruits of his ornate culture and his rich and classical intellect. I thank you for the courtesy you have extended to me.

Dr. FRANCIS was frequently interrupted by applause.

After he had resumed his seat letters were read from PETER COOPER, W. H. FAY, Esq., Gen. WEBB and GEO. P. PUTNAM, Esq., expressing their regret at their inability to be present. On motion of Mr. McDEVITT thanks were returned Dr. FRANCIS for his address.

Mr. GEORGE MATHER, an old member of the Society, made a few remarks, and was followed by Mr. NARINE, the Treasurer,

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Internal Politics—Overtures of Miramon to the Liberals—Mr. M'Lane's Instructions—Removal of the Capital to San Luis Potosi—Mr. M'Lane's Communication to Secretary Bonilla—Mr. Otway's Reply to the British Protest—Historical Notes of Vera Cruz—Our Steam Navy.

The arrival of the steamship *Tennessee*, at New-Orleans, furnishes us with details of Mexican news, with the careful and entirely reliable letters of our correspondent at Vera Cruz. Among the intelligence will be found indications of the progress of our negotiations with the Liberal Executive, the Communication of Mr. M'Lane addressed to the Cabinet of Miramon, and other matters of unusual interest.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vera Cruz, Wednesday, June 15, 1859.

Early on the morning of the 8th instant we were most agreeably surprised by the arrival of the *Tennessee* with dates from New-York up to the 24th ult. and New-Orleans to 1st inst. The *Brooklyn* immediately proceeded to the coast below with dispatches for Mr. M'Lane, and the *Legaion* returned in this ship, arriving in port early on the morning of the 7th, all well. The U. S. sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, from Tampico, also arrived on the 8th, reporting quiet and order at that point. Gen. Woll and his forces having been obliged to abandon the idea of entering Tamaulipas, and unite with other of the Monarchist forces in the interior.

The Santa Anna movement has had the effect to give the Monarchist party a back-set in further promoting the process of demoralization of the party in the City of Mexico, and exposing their recklessness, stupidity and weakness. The idea of Santa Anna's return is now entertained by no one.

From all accounts, it appears that peace and quiet reign in the Capital, as some of the factious leaders are absent, and those who remain are at their wit's ends. Zuloaga, who came to an open rupture with Miramon, finally sought refuge in the house of the English Minister, and is now a resident in that domicil. Miramon has actually made the Constitutional Government a proposition to coalesce with them, provided he should be allowed to retain the Presidency, and Juarez to act as Chief Minister until an election of the people could be held, etc. The Agent of Miramon bearing this proposition, made his appearance here a few days since. So far as anything is known, the proposition was treated with the contempt it deserved.

Gen. Woll, with Mejia and Velez and 3,500 of the Monarchist forces, are in Queretaro. Marquez is at Guadalajara with 2,000 men. Cosno, with 1,500 men, is supposed to be south of Puebla, en route for Oajaca and. Tehuantepec,—doubtful whether he gets far into the State of Oajaca. Robles is still at Talapa with 1,200 men, keeping a good look out for diligences and mail bags. Negrete holds Orizaba and Cordova with about 1,000 men. Miramon remains in the City of Mexico, and appears to have as much as he can attend to in the financial department, which is said to be in a thoroughly collapsed condition; also in preparing the City and its environs for another defence against the Liberals. This is the position of the various Monarchist chiefs and their forces.

On the other hand, for reasons that appear good and sufficient, Liberal stock has taken quite a rise and still has an upward tendency. In the first place, the Santa Anna *extravaganza* roused some of the hitherto dormant energy of the party. The demoralizing process going on in the enemy's camp at the Capital, encourages them to remain united in their efforts to overcome that last stronghold of the bigots and assassins. Business has recently revived in Vera Cruz. Considerable merchandise has arrived, and the Government is in the receipt of some funds.

Important movements are now going on in the northern frontier States. The five States of Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, Aguas Calientes, Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon, have, through their several Governors, signified to the Constitutional Government that while they recognize Santos Degollado a worthy, liberal chief, they will not allow their troops to serve under him as Military General-in-Chief, and demand for this position Zuazua, with Zaragoza as second in command. The Constitutional Government has complied with this demand. Zuazua has been named General-in-Chief by the above-named forces. Corzabe and Pesquiera, chiefs of the Sonora and Sinaloa forces, have acknowledged Zuazua General-in-Chief of the Federal army. Degollado submits to this arrangement, and retains command of his army of 3,000 men as an independent force to act upon Guadalajara. A good understanding between all these parties appears now to be fully established. Zuazua, with Zaragoza, are organizing an army of about 6,000 men between Guanajuato and Queretaro to attack Woll and march upon the City of Mexico, in anticipation of which Miramon is fortifying Chapultepec and other points anew. It is the intention of the Constitutional Government to unite all their forces before the City of Mexico as soon as possible. Large expectations are based upon the military skill, energy and popularity of Zuazua. At this interesting point, matters now stand. Much enthusiasm prevails among the Liberals throughout the various States, and from the following list of States which may be considered firmly liberal and united in the cause, it would appear that victory must finally crown their efforts:

State of Vera Cruz, with the port of Vera Cruz, the towns of Jalapa, Orizaba and Cordova, held by the Monarchist forces, excepted.

State of Tobasco entire, with its port of San Juan Baptista.

State of Chiapas entire, with its frontier Custom-houses.

State of Oajaca entire, with Tehuantepec and La Ventosa.

State of Tamaulipas entire, with its ports of Tampico and Matamoras.

State of Nuevo Leon entire, with its frontier Custom-houses.

State of Coahuila entire, with its frontier Custom-houses.

State of Chihuahua entire, with its frontier Custom-houses.

State of Durango entire, with its frontier Custom-houses.

State of Sonora entire, with its port of Guaymas.

State of Sinaloa entire, with its ports of Mazatlan and Alisto.

Territory of Lower California entire, with its ports.

State of Jaliaco, with its port of San Blas, excepting the capital now held by Marquez at the head of 2,000 men.

State of Michoacan entire, with its port of Tejupa.

State of Guerrero entire, with its port of Acapulco.

State of Colima entire, with its port of Manzanilla.

State of Guanajuato, parties divided in the capital. The Governor of the State is Liberal.

State of Zacatecas entire.

State of San Luis Potosi entire.

State of Aguas Calientes entire.

State of Tlascala entire.

The States which may be considered as apperaining to the Monarchists are as follows:

State of Queretaro entire.

State of Tenango, in which is situated the district and capital of Mexico.

State of Puebla entire.

This is a truthful exhibition of the political division of the Republic of Mexico. We find, out of twenty-three States and one Territory, twenty States and the Territory are Liberal, the Governor of each holding his commission, or election as such, under the Constitution of 1857, and acknowledging the Constitutional Government of Juarez. They hold every port in the Republic! On the other hand, the Monarchists hold only the States of Queretaro, Tenango and Puebla, and the several towns in which they have garrisons. With such immense odds in favor of the Liberals as this exhibit shows, the question naturally arises, "Why don't they vice, march and conquer." Why don't they? sure enough. But there is some excuse for the Fabian policy pursued by their Executive. The great de races, composing the Liberals, are sparsely and widely dispersed throughout the broad domain and undisciplined in war. They are greatly impoverished by years of civil war, and now, the receipts from the various Custom-houses are so small as to afford little or no augmentation of the sum total in the Federal Treasury. Their enemies, the Monarchists, occupy the capital and the populous district around it. Here is found the concentration of wealth aristocracy and talent which has held almost uninterrupted power, and plundered the country for three hundred and forty years. In union, wealth, energy and power of accomplishment, they have always had the advantage of their opponents. But now these days are numbered.

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[illegible]

[illegible]

steadily reminded of what Coquenzo said of the City of Cologne—"It has seventy-six stinks, each separately and well defined."

Northers and the vomito are essentially institutions of the place, and they are antagonistical. The former prevail from October to May, and when the northers cease, the vomito appears, the year being about equally divided between each. Of its kind, a fall norther at Vera Cruz is one of the finest sights imaginable. A dim, hazy sky in the North, a slight breeze and ripple on the water are infallible signs to the sailor at anchor and the boat-man plying in the harbor. The former makes fill taut and flat, and lies low immediately under the lee of San Juan. The latter rises to the shore with all speed, hoists his boat upon the mole, runs it far back to the main by means of a wrest, and throws all care and labor to old Horsea, who, in a few short hours, is snorting and roaring over sea and land. The waves which commence chasing each other in playful ripples, speedily roll and foam in anger, till one after the other they rise higher and higher, curling and dashing with terrific fury and power upon the beach and over the mole from end to end, pouring in huge volume through the *grand entrada* of the custom house and covering the first plaza. The old castle of San Juan, enshrouded in mist and spray, stands like a monster specter, dimly visible. The sky is all obscured, clouds of sand cut the face of the reckless promenader like driving sleet; doors and windows are closed and all outside business is suspended. The norther goes as suddenly as it comes. The waves subside, the sky clears, activity is resumed, and on the mole the business of three days is condensed into one.

In the latter part of May, the insidious land breeze steals over the neighboring sand hills, the rains commence filling the surrounding swamps and saturating the sandy foundation of the city and the vomito appears. The heat becomes debilitating, and until October the pestilence prevails among the unacclimated. A severe headache and pain in the limbs are sure forerunners of the vomito, as the breeze and ripple from the north are of the norther. To bed you go and pour down any quantity of a mixture of oil, lemon-juice and salt. If profuse perspiration of a yellow cast is maintained without excessive vomiting, the worst is passed in ten days. But if the vomit sets in strong and you look black under the eyes, *adios* to this world. This malady of Vera Cruz and other points on the coast, which no mention is made of in early history, is supposed to be induced by the concentration of buildings and inhabitants over the drainage of swamps, and it is not regarded here as contagious but epidemical. Nothing like interdiction of intercourse or quarantine laws are thought of. There is a hospital for soldiers, but when individuals in a hotel or private residences are taken with the disease they are not removed or avoided more than any ordinary case of fever. This deprives it of half its terrors. The vomito is more fatal to natives from the interior than to whites from abroad. In Oajaca, the native State of JUAREZ, a military company of eight hundred Indians of the President's own nation was formed last year, to march to Vera Cruz in aid of the Liberal forces. They entered the city during the vomito season, and before it was over, five hundred of this brave, self-sacrificing band were laid beneath the sod. The remaining three hundred, in their white linen uniforms and red caps, are objects of especial interest as the faithful guard of the Constitutional President of the Republic. The amount of nerve possessed by the unacclimated, and the condition of the system at the time of an attack of the vomito, have much to do with the result. Foreigners residing here do not consider the danger imminent if the case is taken in time and properly cared for.

One prominent feature of Vera Cruz is that nearly every variety of the Mexican race as well as several European nations and the United States are here represented. In color, you have all shades from the most approved ebony up to the delicate European white, the most stubborn kinky wool and the long, dark silken tresses of Andalusia—yellow, bilious eyes, and those dark, splendid orbs that know so well how to melt in love or flash with indignation. The upper strata of society in Vera Cruz is composed of Germans, French, English and Spaniards, and their immediate descendants. It is of the most exclusive, aristocratic and somewhat ascetic order, being well educated, refined and rich, and in constant communication with Europe and the United States. But there is no general intercourse between families, and quite as much care is exercised to avoid coming in contact with the tell-tale kinky hair as in the United States. Crinoline and hoops are not worn here, and it is absolutely a relief to the eye to lose sight of the ladies of New-York, beautiful as they are, but so completely deformed and inelegant in their huge monstrosities, sweeping the filth of the pave, and exchange therefor the unexceptionable style of robe and elegan carriage of the ladies of this part of the world. Everything below the high order of society in Vera Cruz is a hodge-podge compound of no marked interest.

There is not a city of the same size in the United States but what exhibits more visible evidence of immorality than Vera Cruz. But little drunkenness or theft, and no murder or rowdyism are witnessed here and whatever there may be of licentiousness is completely masked. The European system of social espionage is most thoroughly carried out. Not unfrequently, the story of love is told in the dark hours of night between balcony and street. A few evenings since, two lovers had a love quarrel. It was about 11 o'clock; the lover stood in the street beneath the balcony which contained the señorita, and bidding her adieu forever, was about to depart, when the frantic girl mounted the balustrade and plunged headlong upon the pavement below, breaking both her legs, one arm and fracturing her skull. The now-distracted lover picked up the horribly crushed and apparently lifeless body, and bore it into the house among the shrieking relatives. The poor girl survives, but is maimed for life.

The business of Vera Cruz, by reason of the civil war which now rages, is almost entirely prostrate, and the commercial community is very much depressed. Communication with the interior is attended with many risks and difficulties. The mails and dilligences between this and the City of Mexico are very uncertain and irregular. A railroad to the City of Mexico has been commenced. A sickly-looking engine and train of cars run daily to Loma de Piedra, 18 miles distant, to which point the road is completed. It is melancholy enough to witness the state of abeyance in which this important enterprise and all others having in view the opening of the country have been forced to rest, on account of the bigoted rule of miserable factions. It is to be hoped that a better state of affairs is at hand.

The history of Vera Cruz is full of romantic interest, and would fill a volume. In the history of the Republic it figures next to the City of Mexico. As the principal port of the country, its possession by either of the various parties struggling for power has always been of the highest importance. It is strong Liberal, though there is no lack of traitors within its walls at the present time who need watching. SANTA ANNA was born here, and the first prominent mention of this curse of his country and *pronunciamientos* was made here, wherein he pronounced against Iturbide in 1822. *Pronunciamientos* have become an institution peculiar to Mexico, and one great *desideratum* at the present time is, to bring the country under some influence or power that will render the pronunciamento of every miserable intriguer who elects to take such a step ineffectual. Vera Cruz has given birth to its full share of these peculiar movements. The last occurred in this city in 1856. Gen. WEBAD, of New-York, who was here a few weeks since, related the occurrence to your correspondent. Being seated at the *Table d' Hôte* of the Hotel des Diligencios, the General turning and pointing to the wall, said: "Do you see that hole newly plastered over?"

"Yes," I replied.

"Well," continued the General, "when I was here three years ago, the castle pronounced against the city, and the first intimation of the fact was sundry and various balls from the castle guns crashing through the walls. I occupied No 4 you see there at the end of the hall, and hearing the ball go through this wall, I put my head out to see what was the matter. I soon found all the people rushing out of the city, and into the bomb-proof church. PEZET (then United States Consul) and I had our seats at table exactly opposite that hole, and we afterwards made a calculation that had we been sitting there, it would have taken off his left leg and my right. The ball went under the table, through the dining-hall, and carried away the leg of a Mexican standing where you see that yellow chop washing dishes. After killing numbers of people, and driving everybody out of the city, the combatants in the castle quarreled among themselves; one party pronounced against the other, and at it they went; till, in the midst of the fray, the magazine blew up and killed about sixty. This put an end to the performance. The citizens returned, and took peaceful possession of the castle."

Since that period a small guard only has been retained within its walls.

Just previous to the departure of the English fleet, anchored below the city a few months since, they got up an impromptu sham fight. The rapid and continued firing caused the inhabitants to rush to the tops of the houses, and the general inquiry appeared to be, "Who has pronounced?"

But for the present *adios* to the heat and pestilence of this region—*adios* to the *Very Heroic, Rich City of la Vera Cruz.*

God and Liberty!

MITLA.

THE GREAT BALLOON VOYAGE

Descent of Mr. Wise's Balloon near the Town of Adams, N. Y.—Particulars of the Trip.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ADAMS, N. Y., Saturday, July 2, 1859.

Our village was thrown into quite a state of excitement this evening by the arrival of the first emigrants from St. Louis. At 3 P. M. they came to an anchor in the top of a large elm tree about eight miles from here, in nineteen hours from St. Louis, per the "Air Line Express." Some were at first a little unbelieving, the Boylston scrape having yet fresh in their minds; but the evidence in the case was so strong that their doubts were soon removed.

At the request of many citizens, Mr. WISE this evening gave them an account of his voyage. At 7 o'clock Saunders Hall was well filled. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Col. S. D. HUNTINGTON as Chairman, and E. J. MEAD, Secretary. The Chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting, and introduced to the audience Mr. WISE, who was greeted by prolonged applause. Mr. W., in an unostentatious manner, gave a very interesting account of his journey. He briefly alluded to his career as an aeronaut—to his unsuccessful efforts to obtain aid from Government, and to the steps taken in order to carry out this enterprise. The persons associated together, and who were the most interested in it are Messrs. WISE, LA MOUNTAIN, and GAGER. The balloon was inflated yesterday afternoon at 6 o'clock, in Washington square, St. Louis, and at 7:30 got under way. Just before starting, Mr. HYDE, a St. sub-editor of one of the Louis papers, wished to join them, and they consented.

During the watches of the night, they were high aloft pursuing their trackless course. The strangely luminous atmosphere—the winding rivers—the twinkling stars above and below, were scenes continually presented to their view that were beautiful beyond description. Mr. W. was in the car above. Messrs. HYDE, LA MOUNTAIN and GAGER in the boat below. During the night the Professor narrowly escaped suffocation from the escape of the gas, and had it not been for Mr. GAGER, who went aloft and awoke him, he would undoubtedly have been suffocated. At daylight they saw a city, the name of which they were unable to determine. Imagine the following scene to have taken place: Some one on the look-out stage cut: "City, ho!" "Where away?" "Two points *under* the starboard bow, sir," is the response. "Well, keep a sharp look-out for church spires."

Toledo was readily distinguished. Their course lay between Buffalo and Niagara Falls. The Falls appeared to them like small and pretty cascades.

On arriving near Lockport, they determined to try and land just below that place, but it was so squally that they were obliged to run before the wind, and it was thought that many times they went at the rate of two miles a minute. When they reached Lake Ontario, Messrs. GAGER and HYDE went above, leaving Mr. LA MOUNTAIN below. They were obliged to throw over their ballast and all their baggage in order to keep above the Lake.

The propeller *Young America* saw them and tacked to come to their assistance, but they concluded to decline her aid and try to reach land, which they made about 2 o'clock P. M. As they neared the grove, Mr. WISE remarked to his companions that the crisis was near. They brought up in a piece of woods on Mr. WHITNEY's farm. The anchor literally tore a pathway through the woods, breaking branches of trees as large as a man's body.

Mr. WISE was heard by an attentive audience, and at the close of his remarks was loudly applauded.

Messrs. GAGER and HYDE, in response to calls, made short speeches, thanking the audience for the interest they had taken in the enterprise. Messrs. WISE, GAGER and HYDE went east in the 9 o'clock train. Mr. LA MOUNTAIN returned to the scene of the disaster, to get the baloon. If Mr. WISE should start from this place on another trip aloft, he would have a number of applications for passage, and I know of one who would be very glad to go with him, and his name is W.

ARRIVAL OF MR. WISE AT ALBANY.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus, July 4.

Mr. JOHN WISE, the celebrated æronaut, arrived in Albany at 8½ o'clock yesterday morning.

He reports that from St. Louis to Medina, Orleans Co., from which the last telegraphic dispatch concerning the balloon was received, the voyage was highly successful, the balloon working to their entire satisfaction, and justifying the hopes with which they set out, that they would be able to reach the seaboard. At this point, however, they found that they were somewhat out of their course, and could not possibly make New-York, being too far North, and, therefore, determined to proceed to Boston or Portland.

Before taking that direction it was concluded to land at Rochester, there drop Messrs. GAGER and HYDE, and then proceed on their journey eastward. In carrying out this intention they dropped down gradually, and finally struck a hurricane perfectly frightful in its force, which hurried them along at terrific speed towards Lake Ontario. They were driven down to the very surface of the water, when the Balloon was lightened in every possible way, and carried with fearful speed and violence towards the shore and through a piece of woods, into which they finally managed to land. This was in Henderson Township, Jefferson County.

The four passengers, Messrs. WISE and LA MOUNTAIN, Mr. GAGER of Boston, and HYDE of the St. Louis *Republican*, were unharmed, beyond a few scratches. The balloon is considerably damaged, but not beyond repair.

Messrs. WISE and GAGER came direct to Albany, yesterday morning, and from here the latter proceeded to Troy and thence to Boston. Mr. W. left for New-York in the evening, on board the *Knickerbocker*. Mr. LA MOUNTAIN remained on the ground to take charge of the balloon. Mr. HYDE proceeded back home to St. Louis, where he proposes to write a detailed history of the voyage.

The entire distance traveled was *eleven hundred and fifty miles in nineteen hours and fifty minutes.*

One of the marked incidents of the voyage was an oversight which came near proving disastrous to Mr. WISE. He was in the wicker basket, and being overcome with fatigue, laid down and fell asleep. The rest of the party were in the boat below. It being necessary to advise with him on some point as to the course of the balloon, they called to Mr. W. several times, but receiving no response, Mr. GAGER went to him by climbing up the ropes, and found him breathing spasmodically, from the effects of the escaping gas which was slowly suffocating him. He was immediately aroused by Mr. G., and soon recovered his senses.

The greatest altitude attained was two miles. Mr. WISE has entire confidence in the success of the undertaking, and expresses a determination to make another experimental voyage at soon as the balloon can be repaired. He has no doubt but that a voyage can be made by her to Europe, in one-fourth the time that is now made by the steamers.

Mr. WISE was the directing chief, Mr. LA MOUNTAIN the æronaut, Mr. GAGER the navigator, and Mr. HYDE the Historian.

THE START FROM ST. LOUIS.

The St. Louis *Republican*, July 2, gives the following interesting account of the departure of the voyagers from that city on Friday evening:

"A very large number of the citizens of St. Louis witnessed a novel scene yesterday—that of the ascension of two balloons from Washington-square, corner of Clark-avenue and Twelfth-street. The project of navigating an air ship from St. Louis to the Atlantic seaboard has been, within a week or two *past, extensively discussed by the Press* and those of our citizens in whom a lively interest in the matter had been awakened. The speculation in regard to *the probable result of the enterprise has been great*, and many persons left Washington-square last evening, sanguine of its entire success.

"The men who have embarked their interests in this undertaking are all of them gentlemen of excellent judgment, and two of them—*Prof. Jno. WISE and Mr. Jno. LA MOUNTAIN*—are experienced æronauts. Mr. O. A. GAGER, the third, furnished the means by which the experiment has been made, and has, as may well be supposed, every confidence in its feasibility. We should feel complimented by the fact that St. Louis was chosen as the beginning point for this expedition, and all will feel gratified if it should terminate successfully.

"The ground was not the most favorable that could have been selected, on some accounts. It is central, it is true, but it admitted too close a view of the proceedings inside the inclosure from without.

"It was proposed to defray the expenses of the gas used for inflation, by the sale of tickets at the gate, but the inside paying spectators were scarcely a unit when compared to the hundreds without. This was a natural consequence, however, from the location, and we do not know that, all things considered, Carr Place or Hyde Park would have been better.

"The crowds commenced gathering within and without the inclosure at 1 o'clock, P. M., but the unusual heat of the day deterred the majority of spectators from reaching the ground until 4 or 5 o'clock P. M. The enclosure contained from 600 to 800 people, and the streets, open lots, board piles and house tops were filled for squares around, so soon as the monster balloon "Atlantic" began to lift its magnificent proportions into the air by the process of inflation.

"At 4 o'clock P. M. we entered the grounds, and found the inflation far advanced. It was the intention to fill the balloon to only one-half its capacity, or 60,000 cubic feet of gas, leaving plenty of room for expansion in the rare atmosphere of the upper regions. This was likely to be accomplished before 6 o'clock P. M., and the flow of gas was decreased. During this process the liveliest interest was manifested by the spectators in attendance, and the sanguine, sanguine more than ever of success, were kept continually busy in discoursing with their friends on matters pertaining to the air-ship and the long voyage on which they were about to embark.

"The swelling volume of the balloon, and its perfect proportion was admired, and the beautiful boat *which was soon to carry the daring voyagers*, was examined minutely. The operation of the wheels to be used in the management of the vessel was explained, and all was inquiry, animation and satisfaction. Matters went smoothly and delightfully until a row occurred.

"This ingredient of an excited crowd, took place near the entrance gate, and was occasioned by a visitor insisting on making free use of a lot of wind which had been provided for the special use of the gymnasts. Mr. BATES, general superintendent of the grounds, interfered, but the timely individual insisted in helping himself to wind, whereupon a scuffle ensued, in which the performance-wind bladder was vanquished, and soon after fell into the hands of the police. This little episode lasted but a few minutes, when all became quiet again, and the interest in the legitimate business of the occasion resumed.

"WHAT THE CAR CONTAINED.

"A peep into the boat or car, revealed a strange medley. The most noticeable article was an Exchange bag, labelled as follows:

"*T. B. Mead, Agent United States Express Company, No. 62 Broadway, New-York.*

"This bag is sent from St. Louis by the aerial ship *Atlantic*, July 1. Please forward to destination from landing of balloon, by Express, as above directed.

C. W. FORD, Agent St. Louis.

"Besides this business-like package, there was $30 worth of provisions furnished by GUNTHROPE, sundry Bottles—supposed to contain champagne and other refreshing beverages—blankets, over coats, gloves, anchors, ropes, and cards of Mercantile houses and candidates for office at the coming election. There were nine packages, letters, and newspapers; a telescope, thermometer, barometer, and all the necessary scientific paraphernalia of ballooning.

"BUSILING PROGRESSING.

"Time flew, and half past five o'clock arrived. Expectancy was on tip-toe, and the balloon was pronounced sufficiently inflated—orders were given for the ring to be cleared—and two men were posted at each cord connecting with the network of the balloon (as numerous were these cords that occupation was thus given to more than one hundred strong-armed men) the sand-bags were unhooked from the meshes—and the buoyant vessel rose from the ground. The æronaut stepped into the ring beneath it, and Professor WISE made a few appropriate remarks, stating that he was not certain of success, as the ascension depended as much upon the friends around him as upon the æronauts themselves. He requested those in charge of the balloon to follow orders, which they all agreed to do. The air-ship then slowly towed a short distance from where it had been inflated, and the boat was brought into the ring and made fast. Above the boat was suspended the car, a capacious wicker basket, and about 1,000 pounds of ballast were placed in the boat and basket, in addition to the articles they already contained.

"Mr. S. M. BROOX, an opponent of this city, now unrolled his balloon, the *Comet*, which was soon swaying in the air, impatient for a start into the blue ether. Mr. BROOKS had volunteered to act as escort, and his light basket-car was soon attached, and in the space of half an hour from the time the inflation commenced, the *Comet*, with Mr. BROOKS in his car, was mounting upward in beautiful style. It was pronounced by all a very fine ascension, and Mr. BROOKS was highly complimented by the passengers of the *Atlantic*, now ready to follow in the airy track. The eyes of the crowd rested on the *Comet* until its lone passenger was no longer visible, and then turned with eager gaze on the *Atlantic* and her passengers, about to be cut loose from the earth and wafted away to the eastward.

"Professor JOHN WISE, scientific director, ascended into the basket, suspended midway between the boat and the mouth of the balloon. Messrs. LAMOUNTAIN, æronaut, O. A. GAGER, navigator, and WM. HYDE, reporter for this paper, took their places in the boat. All arrangements being pronounced complete, and everything ready, the largest aerial ship ever built ascended with four passengers, amidst the cheers of the spectators, many of whom fully expect to hear of her landing on the Atlantic seaboard. And if this should not be accomplished, those who are least sanguine confidently expect that a greater distance will be traversed than has ever been known before in the science of ballooning. The most noted achievement chronicled in aerial navigation, as regards distance traveled, is the ascension of Mr. GRAPHON, made in the year 1833 in Cincinnati. On the occasion referred to, that intrepid æronaut was nine and a half hours in the air, and descended in Western Virginia, three hundred and fifty miles from the Queen City. Mr. WISE and his associates have only to beat this exploit to carry off the palm in success and daring.

"The ascension of the *Comet* took place at 6¾ o'clock P. M., and that of the *Atlantic* at 5 minutes to 7—just ten minutes apart. Both ascensions were grand sights to behold, and the whole affair was a very superior order of this style of entertainment. The course of the *Comet* was for a few minutes almost due north, after which it passed off eastward and was soon out of sight.

"The *Atlantic* did not drift so directly for the North, but gradually attained an eastward course. The direction of the balloons, so far as they could be seen, were several points north of east.

"There is every reason to suppose that Professor WISE will be able to discover and maintain his position in the unfailing Eastward current of air, which he has so often observed to prevail in the upper regions—in which case he will assuredly bring the voyage to a successful termination. The "Atlantic," to all appearance, had ascending power enough to keep her afloat twenty hours, which is a longer time than will be required, as the average speed of balloons is fifty miles per hour. It is almost needless to add that the spectators present were delighted with the novelty of the proceedings throughout.

"Those who direct the fortunes of the "*Atlantic*" design to do everything consistent with their personal safety to effect the one great object of the journey, to wit: a landing in close proximity to one of the Eastern cities. It was agreed, before starting, that if their vessel was encumbered with too much weight, Messrs. GAGER and HYDE would be let down. The boat also was to be cut loose if that likewise should be found necessary to lessen the inconvenience of overweight. In such event, WISE and LAMOUNTAIN would adhere to the car, and use every possible means of keeping the balloon in air until the terminus of the voyage should be reached. Near noon there was a fall of rain, with drifting clouds and considerable wind; but by 5 o'clock, the sky was clear, a slight and cooling breeze blowing, and the weather in every favorable to the success of the enterprise.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Monday, July 4.

Mr. LAMOUNTAIN arrived here this morning with the remains of his aerial ship. It will be exhibited here a few days, when he will repair it, and make another voyage from Chicago eastward. Mr. LAMOUNTAIN is slightly injured about the face and limbs.

Messrs. GAGER and HYDE returned to their homes yesterday.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Roosevelt, Clerke and Ingraham.

D. C. Murray, Receiver of the Accessory Transit Company, vs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.—This was an appeal from a judgment at Special Term. The complaint was filed by the Receiver to obtain from defendant an accounting of his dealings with the property and affairs of the Accessory Transit Company, and charged upon defendant a great variety of unfair and fraudulent transactions and dealings on the part of defendant, while acting as sole manager and fiduciary agent and trustee of the Company.

The defendant demurred to the complaint on several grounds—that the plaintiff had not legal capacity to sue, the Supreme Court having no jurisdiction to appoint a Receiver of the Accessory Transit Company, it being a foreign corporation; also, that there was a defect of parties, in that the stockholders of the Company are not in and by said complaint made plaintiffs or defendants to this action—in that the Accessory Transit Company is not made a party plaintiff or defendant by said complaint, and in that neither the Transit Company nor its stockholders are made parties plaintiff or defendant.

On the 29th of April last, Judge Sutherland gave judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer with costs, and with liberty to defendant to answer within twenty days on payment of costs.

The defendant appealed from this order to the General Term.

The General Term affirmed the judgment appealed from.

John Sherwood and Henry A. Cram for plaintiff; W. M. Evarts and C. A. Rapallo for defendant.

THE STEPHENS AND SHEPHERD CASES.

Judge ROOSEVELT asked what was to be done in the cases of Stephens and Shepherd. Judge INGRAHAM said that an indefinite stay of proceedings had been granted by Judge Sutherland, pending the decision of the Court of Appeals, which is not expected until September.

THE WEST WASHINGTON MARKET CASE.

As Judge ROOSEVELT will not sit this month in Chambers, counsel were naturally very anxious to learn the result in this important controversy. His Honor said *he should undoubtedly order the default to be opened*, and direct the moneys to be paid to the City. He had not yet had time to prepare an opinion, and had not formally entered his decision.

THE OLD POLICE CASES.

Ex-Judge Beebe asked whether his Honor Judge ROOSEVELT had decided upon the order to be made for the remainder of the Police cases. *His Honor* replied that he had not, but after consultation with *his associates, they had resolved* to announce in an informal manner that the members of the old force might safely go to work in any employment, without prejudice to their claim to office or pay, any further than that possibly they might have to allow their *earnings to be deducted from their pay as officers if* successful, so that they certainly could not be worse off in any event, while they would, in case their claims should fail, be entirely dependent on these earnings. The Court, therefore, urged all the men to go to work at once.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke.

Livingston vs. Livingston.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Gainer et al. vs. Greenley et al.—Ordered that the defendant, within twenty days, reimburse the plaintiff by paying him the amount of taxes, &c., paid by him, and interest, and the rent now due; that defendant pay all the taxes now due; and also $250 costs and expenses of this action, and in default plaintiff to have judgment. If the parties cannot agree within ten days on the amount due, reference ordered to M. Leyne, Esq., to ascertain the amounts, and within five days after the coming in of the report it must be paid, and in default the plaintiff must have judgment.

Moir et al. vs. Woolsey et al.—Judgment for defendant with costs.

King & O'Hare vs. Harris.—Referee's report confirmed with costs.

Blackham vs. Blackham.—The deeds must be set aside, and reference ordered to M. Leyne, Esq., to ascertain whether defendant has laid out money in building on the premises while in his possession, and whether the buildings are beneficial to the estate, and *the amount which he has actually paid for the* alleged improvements.

Connecticut Bank vs. Buck et al.—Judgment for defendant on demurrer, unless plaintiffs within twenty days amend their complaint. Costs of demurrer to *defendant to abide event.*

United States Trust Company vs. Mott et al.—Judgment prayed for be be entered.

Coles vs. Fallin et al.—Order of reference to Martin Leyne, Esq., to ascertain the amount in the mortgage owned by the plaintiff, after deducting the payments, if any, which might have been received on the sale of any other premises mentioned in said mortgage.

Willson vs. Statesman.—Demurrer overruled with costs of demurrer, with leave to answer in ten days on payment of costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Hayes vs. Jones.—Motion denied.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 5, 1859—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 110 bbls. Ashes, 10,000 bbls. Flour, 323 bbls. and 505 sacks Corn Meal, 400 bushels Wheat, 7,021 bushels Corn, 1,049 bushels Oats, 240 bushels Malt, 1,262 pkgs. Provisions, and 768 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 50 bbls. Pots, at $5 25; and small lots of Pearls, at $6 31½, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 1,500 bags Rio, at 11¼c.; also, (reported,) 1,300 bags do., at 11¼c.; 150 bags Maracaibo, on private terms; 250 bags Cuba, at 10¾c., and a small lot of stained St. Domingo, at 9½c. ⅌ lb. Stock of all kinds in first hands, to-day, 109,366 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. Winsoor & Sons, 41,214 bags Rio and Santos; 2,235 bags and 57,250 mats Java; 10,230 bags Maracaibo; 4,472 bags Ceylon; 2,371 bags Costa Rica; 343 bags Laguayra, and 250 bags Jamaica.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, have been confined to 400 bales, at essentially unchanged prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands	Florida	Mobile	F.O.B. Tex
Ordinary, ⅌ lb..	9½	9⅜	9⅝	9¾
Middling, ⅌ lb..	11⅜	11¾	11⅞	12
Middling Fair, ⅌ lb.	12⅝	12¾	13⅜	13½

DYEWOODS—Stocks are light; demand is limited. Week's sales include 212 tons St. Domingo Logwood, at $13 62½@$13 75; and 110 tons Jamaica do., at $13 75@$13 ⅌ ton.

FISH—Business has been quite moderate to-day; prices have not varied remarkably.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens rather more firmly, to-day, for State and Western flour. The demand has been brisker, chiefly from the regular trade. The principal holders have been reluctant to sell freely at Saturday's rates, and have stiffened somewhat higher prices. These circumstances have tended to restrict business. Sales have been reported of 6,250 bbls.

Unsound Flour	$4 90@$5 25
Standard Superfine State	5 50@5 60
Extra State	5 65@5 75
Standard Superfine Western	5 45@5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70@5 80
Extra Ohio, ordinary to choice shipping	5 85@5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80@6 00
Fancy Genesee	5 30@5 50
Extra Genesee	5 60@5 80
Low to choice Extra Missouri	5 50@10 00
Low to very choice extra Tennessee	5 70@10 00

Southern Flour is in moderate request, to-day, at former rates; sales have been reported of 670 bbls., in lots, at $5 40@$7 for mixed brands, and $7 10@$9 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Rye flour continues very dull, at $4@$4 75 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $3 00@$4 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has attracted very little attention, and prices have been quite nominal for large lots; sales have been very limited, including choice white Michigan at $1 74; red Western (Winter) at $1 56; and choice white Kentucky at $1 60, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been lightly dealt in at essentially unaltered rates; sales have been reported of 12,500 bushels, at 64c.@66c. for inferior to very choice yellow Southern; 63c. for unsound white Southern; 66c. for good yellow Northern; and 62c.@66½c. for mixed and yellow Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye is in demand at 88c.@90c. ⅌ bushel; sales 1,000 bushels. Barley is dull and heavy. Oats are in moderate request, including Canada at 47c.@49c.; Western, 46c.@48c.; State, 42½c.@45c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 40c.@43c. ⅌ bushel. Mr. EDWARD BILL notices the past fortnight's business in Breadstuffs, thus: "The Flour trade remains in the same dull and unsettled state as before noted, and the quotations are lower on the fortnight. The receipts have been fully equal to the demand, which, as usual, at this season of the year, is light—dealers supplying their daily wants only. The common descriptions are sold with difficulty, the demand being confined to fresh-ground samples. At the close of Exchange on Saturday, with warm weather and near approach of the national holiday, there was but little done. For export, there is no demand at present prices. There has been, however, 500 bbls. Flour and 3,154 bbls. Indian Corn from this port, and 4,382 bbls. Flour from New Orleans, cleared for Liverpool, since my last circular. For Wheat, there is a limited demand; the City and local millers are taking the small lots of Southern new, as they arrive, and neglecting the old, except at reduced rates. Prices are therefore quite irregular, and favor the buyer. The quality of the Southern New is better than usual, but as yet only a small quantity has reached market. From all parts of the country (save a small section of Ohio) the accounts are extremely favorable as to quantity and quality of the new crop. Rye is steady. Indian Corn, with light stock and receipts, is held firmly, with a fair home demand." The following is a statement of the exports of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, from the Atlantic ports of the United States, since Sept. 1, 1858:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From	To Date	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
New-York	July 1	84,169	360,532	307,911
New-Orleans	June 17	4,382	3,375	2,250
Philadelphia	June 22	2,029	20,281	14,081
Baltimore	June 23	—	—	7,677
Boston	June 24	95	—	—
Other Ports	June 17	—	11,612	2,949
Total from Sept. 1, 1858		90,695	415,800	335,868
To about same period, '58		1,102,467	5,876,520	3,275,876
To about same period, '57		840,583	7,356,420	4,561,094
To about same period, '56		1,206,000	5,103,353	6,205,548

TO THE CONTINENT.

New-York	June 21	39,200	51,825	17,344
Other Ports, latest dates		13,953	6,020	8,175

HAY—Sales have been reported since our last of 1,250 bales North River at 55@65c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in limited request at former quotations.

IRON—Has been very quiet to-day; prices have not varied materially.

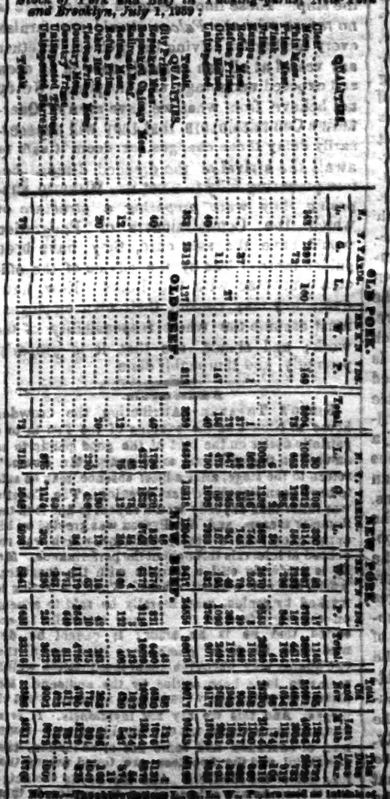
LEAD—The inquiry is moderate; prices are sustained.

MOLASSES—Has been partially neglected; quotations are unsettled.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine continues scarce and quiet at $3 80 ⅌ 280 lbs. Week's receipts, 457 bbls. Stock in first hands, 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine opened heavily at reduced prices, but toward the close attracted more attention and favored sellers slightly. Messrs. BARTON & STOCKER remark: "While the receipts since our last issue have fallen somewhat below the average for the past few weeks, it should also be repeated that distillers are now buying, merely what their trade, always small at this season, actually requires; the demand during a portion of the week having been for the filling of orders laid over during the late high prices." Week's receipts 1,460 bbls.; sales 4,500 bbls., at 44c.@45½c., closing at 45c., in merchantable, and 44½c., in shipping order, ⅌ gal.on. Stock in first hands estimated at 3,000 bbls. Tar has been neglected, and prices are nominal. No receipts during the week; stock estimated at 5,000 bbls. Resin has been more freely offered, and prices have tended downward. The demand has not been very active. Week's receipts 2,459 bbls.; 9,000 common at $1 75@$1 82½, chiefly at $1 80; 700 do. No. 1 at $3@$4; 1,000 do. fine at $4@$4 75, as to quality. Stock of common Resin estimated at 3,000 bbls. Messrs. LUCE & TURNER have prepared the following statement of the

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited request at reduced prices. Sales have been confined to 1,250 bbls., chiefly at $15 87@$16 for Mess, and $12 50 for prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are very quiet, including Hams, at 7¾c.@8¼c., and Shoulders, at 6½c.@6¾c. ⅌ lb. Bacon continues very dull and nominal. Lard is depressed and drooping; sales, to-day, 275 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in slack request, at former rates. Sales 200 bbls., in lots, at $9@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $13 50@$15 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$9 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$35 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$18 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues very quiet, at 11c.@18c. for State; 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ⅌ lb. New Cheese is plenty and heavy, at from 5c.@9c. ⅌ lb.

Stock of Pork and Beef in Packing-yards, New-York and Brooklyn, July 1, 1859:



NOTE.—The above includes the stock of the following packers, viz: Messrs. L. Lewis, Geo. Gibb, W. L. Lawrence, W. Wheeler, Parker, &c.

RICE—Sales to day, of only small lots, chiefly at from $4 87½@$5 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 60 hhds. Cuba, in lots, at [illegible] ⅌ lb. [illegible] hhds. Porto Rico, at [illegible] ⅌ lb. [illegible] hhds. Cuba, in lots, at [illegible] ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been very quiet; sales since Friday last amount to [illegible] cases Florida, at [illegible] and 60 bales Havana, at 25c.@30c. ⅌ lb.

WHEELBORE—In New-Bedford, sales have been made, since June 27, of only 2,000 lbs. Arcole and 5,000 lbs. Cohoton, on private terms, and 6,000 lbs. South Sea at 67 cents.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 500 bbls., in lots, at 27c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 750 bbls. Rosin, at 1¾d.; 50 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 3s.; 200 boxes Cheese, at 15s.; 150 tierces Lard at 7s. 6d.; and (reported) 600 bales Cotton at ⅛d. For Glasgow, 250 bbls. Rosin, at 2s., and a second from Richmond, with Deals, at 70s. For Marseilles, a brig, with light Pipe Staves, at 65c.

Disbanding of the Twelfth Regiment.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 29, 1859.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 98.

I. The Commander-in-Chief, having in view the welfare and advancement of the service, is pleased to direct, the Commissaries of the First Division and the Fourth Brigade concurring, that Companies A and C of the late Twelfth Regiment consolidated together, Companies B and H of the same Regiment consolidated together, Companies G and F of the same Regiment consolidated together, and transferred to the Tenth Regiment, under special orders from the General Head-quarters, numbered 56, of March 16, 1859, and Company D of the same Regiment, also transferred by the same order to the Tenth Regiment, Fourth Brigade, be disbanded. Such Companies are therefore hereby disbanded.

II. The officers rendered supernumerary by the provisions of this order, on reporting in writing to the Adjutant General's office, will receive supernumerary certificates.

III. The Commissary General will immediately direct the return into his possession of all the military property of the State in possession of the late Twelfth Regiment, or any of its members. Should such direction be disregarded, Brigadier-General JOHN EWE

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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Advertisements this Morning.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—MASSANIELLO—TO ORLEAN Romeo.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—SANFORD & Co.—POCAHONTAS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SERIOUS FAMILY—THE BLESSED BABY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—IRISH ASSURANCE—THE YOUNG ACTRESS.

BOWERY THEATRE—HARRY BURNHAM—AN OBJECT OF INTEREST.

NATIONAL THEATRE—LA SYDER—OUT TO NURSE—OUR GAL—FRISKY CORBLEU.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THE MAGIC WELL.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

PALACE GARDEN—PROMENADE CONCERTS.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....5½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 9 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 9 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Persia*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, July 6, at 9½ o'clock, A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A telegram from Quebec announces the reception of later European news at Sackville, from St. Johns' Newfoundland, for the Associated Press, but owing to the closing of one of the Canadian telegraph offices, we are unable to give it in this morning's TIMES. The direct line to Boston being interrupted, it was intended to transmit the dispatch by way of Quebec and Montreal; but the intention could not be carried out for the reason above stated. The news is supposed to be by the *Adelaide*, which was advertised to sail from Galway on the 25th ult.

The correspondence we receive this morning by the Mexican steamer at New-Orleans supplies us with details from Vera Cruz to June 15, and from the Capital of Mexico to June 5. The news has already been given in outline, as forwarded by telegraph.

News from Utah to June 10 reaches us. The action of the Government, sustaining the action of Governor CUMMING, appears to have afforded the most lively satisfaction to the Mormons. The Mormon Bishops and Elders who fled to the mountains to escape arrest, had returned to their homes. Large arrivals of immigrants and trains of merchandise are reported at Salt Lake City. Another of the children who survived the Mountain Meadow massacre, had been recovered and placed with the others under the charge of Mr. FERRIER.

By the arrival of the Overland Mail at St. Louis from San Francisco on the 15th ult., we learn that the Republican State Convention nominated LELAND STANFORD, of Sacramento, for Governor; J. F. KENNEY, of Santa Clara, for Lieutenant-Governor, and E. D. BAKER, of San Francisco, and P. N. SIBLEY, of Placer, for Congress. Business is reported still inactive.

Per the mail steamer correspondent furnishes us with an account of some which tends to exhibit the carelessness with which the Treasury has been and still is plundered through the extensive swindles of every description. A responsible firm of merchants in Salt Lake, having ample facilities for fulfilling their contract in a perfectly satisfactory manner, offered to furnish flour, for the period of two years, at the reasonable price of $10 per hundred. This offer, however, was rejected in favor of another party, whose offer was $28 60 per hundred!

We learn that all obstructions on the Michigan Southern Railroad, resulting from the late terrible accident, have been removed, and that the trains are now running as usual.

The Boston papers notice the decease of the Hon. THOMAS G. CARRY, a well-known writer on commercial subjects, and the Hon. GEORGE HOOD, first Mayor of the City of Lynn.

An army order, issued by Gen. SCOTT, directs that greater attention be bestowed hereafter upon the bayonet exercise, which has been somewhat neglected of late in the discipline of the service.

The ship *Stalwart*, of this City, was destroyed by fire on her voyage from New-Orleans, bound to Liverpool. Captain LUCAS, her commander, with the crew, were taken off and landed at Queenstown, June 21, whence advices were sent to Messrs. THOS. RICHARDSON & Co., of this City, announcing the particulars of the disaster. Her cargo consisted of nearly 3,000 bales cotton, and she also had $35,000 in specie, of which $25,000 were saved. She was 1,108 tons burthen, and built in Maine in 1855.

Our columns are crowded this morning with the accustomed catalogue of shocking accidents on the "glorious Fourth." The day was an unusually fine one, a fresh northwester swept all the cobwebs out of the sky and gave us a brilliant sunshine and a cool, invigorating atmosphere. Exercise in the open air was itself a pleasure, and the number of all ages and conditions who turned out to enjoy the gay spectacle were unusually large. No riots occurred during the day, nor any accidents of a serious nature; but there were the usual number of casualties from the careless burning of powder, and the annual crop of cripples which the celebration of the Fourth confers upon society was quite as large as at any previous commemoration of our national holiday.

A milk train on the Harlem Railroad ran off the track at Hunt's Bridge about 11½ o'clock on Monday night, and the engine, caboose and three foremost cars were precipitated down an embankment. The milk agent, named EDWARD HALL, was instantly killed; the engine was upset and the cars badly broken. The accident is attributable to the carelessness of a switchman, who neglected to replace a switch after it had been moved for the accommodation of a train going in an opposite direction. The wreck was soon cleared away, and the trains now run regularly.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, held in accordance with the law which requires that that body shall convene on the first Monday in July, in each year, for the purpose of receiving the Assessment Rolls, the latter were presented by the newly appointed Tax Commissioners, the legality of whose appointment a portion of the members of the Board deny. After some debate the Board declined to receive them and adjourned to Tuesday next.

The New-York Typographical Society celebrated its Fiftieth Anniversary yesterday. Dr. J. W. FRANCIS delivered an interesting address on the life of Dr. FRANKLIN.

A man named CHRISTIAN MCQUADE, carman, was arrested yesterday by the Police of the Fifth Precinct, on suspicion of having caused the death of his wife, who resided at No. 2 Broadway. He came home to dinner, and finding his wife intoxicated, it is alleged, he beat her until life was extinct. An investigation will be had to-day.

The July Term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday. Judge RUSSELL presided, and nothing of importance was done. A Grand Jury will be impanelled to-day.

Yesterday Cotton was quiet, yet steady. Flour was more sought after, and was somewhat firmer. Grain and Provisions were lightly dealt in. Sugars Molasses, Oils, Rice, Tobacco, Hops and Seeds were inactive. Coffee was in moderate demand at uniform rates. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Common Resin and Spirits Turpentine. The Freight engagements were limited.

THE QUESTION OF THE SOUTH.—The Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS is unquestionably one of the shrewdest and sharpest men ever sent by the South to Congress. On Saturday, at an ovation given him in the city of Augusta, he made a two hours' speech. As a matter of course, it was ultra Southern in every thought, word, and aspiration. But not Southern in any stupid unconsidered manner, as the actions of his compatriots too often are. He is a man who knows what he is about. On the great question of territorial expansion he goes with his section. He wants more Slave States; and he wants Cuba. But he desires neither, unless he can have more negroes. The supply of slaves is short. Virginia is a great breeder; but her powers are over-taxed. She cannot furnish laborers fast enough to cultivate the cotton and sugar lands of the Gulf States. Mr. STEPHENS has a larger farm already than his allowance of "hands" can till. More territory is welcome to him, but, like a man of sense, he sees it would do him little good without more slaves. How he means to get an increase of the latter he refrains from stating. That is a matter which he prefers to leave in a certain puzzling obscurity. But he will pardon us if we are compelled to infer that his eyes are fixed upon the same spot which enchanted the gaze of Mrs. Jellaby. Despairing of the Old Dominion, he no doubt looks to Africa. But if Mr. STEPHENS really means the Slave-trade, it would have been more noble, though less politic, perhaps, to say so boldly and undisguisedly.

A New Mexican War.

Without pretending to any such premature and explicit revelations of our actual relations with Mexico as might shock diplomacy and confound the Secretary of State, we have lying before us in our correspondence from Vera Cruz abundant materials for forming a fair judgment upon the policy urged by this Government in Mexico. And nothing, certainly, could be more unlike the impressions commonly entertained than the reality of this policy as it thus appears to us, stripped of the mask it has worn so long.

Not six months since, an American Envoy, after long delay, was sent to Mexico, to recognize the Constitutional Government, and to assist it not only with his moral support, but with assurances of material aid. To give special authenticity to the mission, a gentleman of high-toned character, intelligence, integrity and candor, was selected, in the person of the Hon. ROBERT MCLANE, to fill it; and his instructions, as there was little room left us to doubt, reflected the obvious indisposition of Congress to take further steps toward the territorial dismemberment of our neighbor Republic. The Embassy was to be a mission of magnanimous charity. It was a propagandism of sound Republican theories; and all things were to be done that might conduce to the elevation of a Liberal Government, understood to be friendly to the United States, and to the prostration of a pernicious anti-American hierarchy. The only approach to a Territorial Convention, as a result of the proposed recognition, was announced to be a treaty obtaining *the right of way across the northern States of* Mexico, fortified by a few formal guarantees, entirely consistent with Mexican sovereignty and self-respect. This, with some new postal arrangements, it was understood, we were likely to obtain; and nothing more was coveted either by us or for us.

While generosity deserved the credit of dictating this moderate course, considerations of wise policy were not wanting to approve it. We demand territory of which we have no need, and the disposition of which must renew those internal discussions which have attended all our recent acquisitions of the kind, would be not only to defy the distinctly expressed opinion of the legislative branch of the American Government, but also gravely to affect the relations of the President with that remnant of the Democratic Party which still adheres to him. It must, furthermore, tear away the hypocritical veil of friendship from our dealings with the Mexican Liberals; for by no act of open hostility could we so surely break up the cordial regard which this party have apparently been concentrating in their favor among the Mexican people, as by inveigling them into any engagements, among which a territorial cession, however trifling, might be suspected to figure. Patriotism is now measured in Mexico by the strength of its devotion to the integrity of the Republic. The name of Abolitionist here has no greater political odium attached to it than has the phrase "Cessionist" there. For any party in Mexico to avow its readiness to sell or cede an inch of the most arid desert, the wildest mountain tract, or the most rugged and inaccessible seacoast, to the United States, would be to seal its doom, and to confirm, unalterably, the ascendancy of its rivals. Hence, no policy seemed so inconsistent with every sensible aspect of the question as one that might inflict so great a wrong upon those whom we were embracing as friends, at the same time that it must put the unconquerable private aspirations of our incurable President into such imminent and superfluous hazard.

It is, nevertheless, to be apprehended that it is precisely upon this insane career that the President has entered. The letter of our well-informed correspondent intimates clearly that among Mr. MCLANE's instructions, a demand for territorial concessions is embraced; and from the tardy progress of negotiations, there is really great reason to suspect that the Juarez ministry is endeavoring to extricate itself from the coils of this our fatal and avaricious sympathy. The demand, if really made, is simply a demand upon the Juarez Government to commit political suicide, by sacrificing every interest of party and every instinct of patriotism to the morbid greed of a reckless and domineering foreign Government. And let us add, if really made, it cannot be put forward upon any honest calculation of its feasibility. There must be some ulterior and formidable alternative. And we are very much mistaken if, in the character of these transactions, as well as in the menacing language employed in Mr. MCLANE's communication to Mr. BONILLA, we are not to read clearly the revelation of war as that alternative. Against the recklessness of a policy which forces its way to so detestable an aim it is superfluous to protest. An impoverished Treasury, the absolute absence of justifiable pretexts, the utter needlessness of further territorial expansion, especially as the fruit of a war of conquest, all these are questions which can find no place in the reckoning of an Administration capable of such conceptions. It is enough that a powerful party behind the Presidential Chair urges the necessity of obtaining some sea-coast on the Pacific for the Slave States, as a set-off to free California, Oregon and Washington, and pledges as the reward of Mr. BUCHANAN's subserviency to the project a vast mass of otherwise unattainable popularity with the Southern ultraists. The President has doubtless also been told that "war is always popular;" a maxim which his experience in the Polk Cabinet may gild with apparent probability. But action upon such impulses as these would be mere Midsummer madness. Need we say that he who in 1860 obtains the suffrages of the Southern extremists in question, must be recent to lose all other available support, or that the still questionable popularity of the war of 1846 affords a very dubious precedent for engaging in any contest at the present moment? In 1846, after long years of world-wide peace, there was much in even so small a contest as ours with Mexico to excite interest, and to kindle in ill-regulated minds something like a blaze of patriotic vanity. Beyond our own borders, even, a certain natural curiosity was felt to know how far the military prowess of the Great Republic had kept pace with our enormous growth in wealth and population, in the silent energy of peace, and the clamorous eloquence of self-admiration. We had been "bragging" in such a stentorian style for twenty-five years, that it was quite worth while for the observant nations to take the trouble of watching our first attempt at practical war in the shape of invasion and conquest. But now the case is altogether changed. The eyes of mankind are fastened now upon a war already of gigantic proportions, and which threatens to swell into Titanic grandeur; shaking down thrones and empires, hurling myriads upon myriads, convulsing the politics and remodeling the history of a Continent. In the presence of such a conflict as is now raging upon the plains of Italy, a war of the United States with Mexico would hardly excite much more attention even at home than we bestow upon our chronic squabbles with the Indians. The spectacle afforded to the rest of mankind by such a war would be almost equally ridiculous and odious; ridiculous, in virtue of its insignificant scale; odious, in virtue of the light into which it would put the American President and the American Government. The scoffers at Democracy might point with unanswerable scorn to the contrast between an Emperor marching his legions to the liberation of a weak and oppressed nationality in the Old World, and a President drumming up his unwilling militia to a foray upon the independence and the liberties of a distracted Republic, which had implored his assistance in the reestablishment of domestic order and external peace. With his usual felicitous infelicity Mr. BUCHANAN appears to be drifting once more into the worst possible attitude at the worst possible time. Should he succeed in engineering us into a declaration of war against Mexico, for the express purpose of stealing few more miles of her sandbanks and her river courses, at the exact moment when the Third NAPOLEON shall begin to withdraw his victorious armies from the soil of delivered Italy, leaving her to be the free arbiter of her own destinies, he will have reached at last the climax of his curious and instructive career.

Quarantine Movements.

The "Floating Hospital" has been anchored within the legally designated "Lower Anchorage," *but there is much reason to hope that* her services and capabilities as a yellow-fever hospital will not be put to the test this season. So far as yet reported very little yellow-fever exists in the West Indies, and none at all has appeared in our home-ports. The season has so far advanced without any signs of it among the arriving fleet, and the weather is so unseasonably cool and wholesome, that we have every reason to trust that we may get through the Summer without the fever itself, or its almost equally dread satellite the panic. Meanwhile, we are informed that the Commissioners of Emigration have refused to accept the *Falcon* as a hospital. But this refusal is, after all, not a very fearful thing, as it only leaves the control of the whole matter to the Commissioners for Removal, who have still a large unexpended balance of their appropriation at command, and who, unlike the Commissioners of Emigration, have every inducement for carrying the experiment onward to the most favorable possible issue.

It is understood that the Commission, upon whose hands the hulk has been thus unexpectedly thrown, have made arrangements to secure the services as physician to the Floating Hospital of Dr. ELISHA HARRIS, formerly Marine Physician. This choice, if necessary, might be indorsed by the whole profession of New-York. But neither Dr. HARRIS, nor any other intelligent medical man, would risk his reputation on board such an establishment as the *Falcon* now is, if yellow fever patients enough were really on board to occupy the wards prepared for them. There are on the upper deck two model wards—to wit: the two open rooms designed as saloons for convalescents. The miserable holes originally constructed for wards remain still what they were when we first described them, sealed as tight as glass and putty can make them against a breath of air, and utterly incapable of ventilation. If Dr. HARRIS should be sent down to superintend her management, we presume his first step would be to have the partitions of these wards torn down, and the windows, which are now immovable, set upon pivots. He will doubtless discover at once, also, the absolute necessity of having a small steam engine to work the pumps, by which the hold can be deluged with fresh water and reëmptied every day, any accidental fire readily extinguished, and a supply of fresh air forced by means of a fan-blower into every corner and cranny of the ship. These improvements made, there is no reason why the *Falcon* should not furnish every facility for solving the problem whether any vessel at all can be safely used in an open and exposed anchorage as a hospital. We do not believe, from what we have seen of Quarantine Commissioners, that they will unnecessarily delay these changes, or deem it safe to await the arrival of the dreaded disease before preparing fully to meet it. Hitherto, supposing they were preparing a structure of which the Commissioners of Emigration would have the sole care, they have been guided more or less by the advice of the officers connected with that Board. Now, however, they may consult their own employes; must assume the whole responsibility of the work; and should see that it is properly, promptly, and thoroughly done.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.—Attributing the crowded house at Niblo's on the evening of the Fourth to a patriotic desire on the part of the good public to be amused on that glorious anniversary, Mr. BURNS's return to the stage, after a brief absence, may be said to have been signalized last evening. The Theatre was fuller than anybody would expect to find it in the Summer season, and Mr. BURNS was greeted on his appearance with a hearty welcome, which was reechoed at intervals throughout the performance. Mr. B. is evidently still a favorite with the theatrical world, and not without reason. That his acting is marked by genius, may literally be said to appear on the very face of it. It may truthfully be asserted that he is an actor; it cannot be denied that he is a *grimacier*; how much the fine quality may affect the other is a question which seems to have been settled by the audience. He pleases (even to extacy sometimes) a certain class of judges. And this we say not invidiously. It is a matter of simple taste, not of critical judgment—some men of education and some not of education, the thoughtful and the heedless—are found among the long list of his admirers. And the key to the enigma, if there be any enigma about the matter, is that Mr. BURNS makes people laugh who love to laugh—and we confess that we are of the number. He can look a joke, and squint a joke like. He makes the stage wink at mischief which is not given to other men. His composition is made up of a little of Lester, a little of Burnett, much and great deal of Jack Sharp, of glorious memory; and the combination has produced a Burton, something like and yet something unlike them all. Mr. BURNS appeared last evening in two characters, which certainly are not his best. He played firstly in the "Branch of Promise," and secondly in "The Mummy." The latter is broad farce, and Mr. BURNS does not improve it by making it in some points a little broader than there is much necessity for. To-night Mr. BURNS will appear in two of his best characters—*Sindbad Sleet* in the "Serious Family," and the funny party in "That Blessed Baby."

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The merits of "Massaniello" at this Theatre begin at length to be appreciated in spite of the demerits of that extravaganza. The scissors, liberally employed, might make the piece a good one, and then its success could possibly be secured by transferring the part of the hero to an actor familiar with burlesque. Miss J. GOVERNEUR has talent which would show to better advantage in some part more worthy the genius of an actress, while the *rôle* of "Massaniello" would be more effective in the hands of some one better able by vehemence of voice and action to make its extravagance sufficiently extravagant. Mlle. CHEMINEE, who does the principal dancing at this establishment, promises to be a bright star of the New-York ballet. There has been some curiosity to learn where this clever dancer has been so long hidden. We understand that the young lady has been an unappreciated caterer to the uncultivated tastes of audiences in Philadelphia or some other out-of-town place. She has now entered on a new sphere and a bright one, and we venture to predict that she will, ere long, make her mark on the list of metropolitan deserves.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FOREIGN NEWS AT HAND

QUEBEC, Tuesday, July 5—8:30 P. M.

European news for the Associated Press is now being received at Sackville, from Newfoundland. It is supposed to be by the *Adelaide*, which was appointed to sail from Galway on the 25th ult. for St. Johns, Newfoundland. The direct line *via* St. Johns, New-Brunswick, and Boston, being interrupted, we shall try to transmit the news by way of St. Johns, New-Brunswick, Quebec and Montreal to New-York.

[On the reception of the foregoing the Montreal and Quebec line was ordered open, but from an unexplained cause some office on the route neglected to comply with the request, and we are consequently without the news. EDITORS.]

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Plunder of the Treasury through Utah Contracts—American Volunteers for Mexico—Dispatches from Minister McLane, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 5.

Extraordinary developments are leaking out with regard to how the Treasury is plundered through the Utah Army contracts. A short time since the mercantile firm of GREENE, GERRIE & MARTIN, of Salt Lake, offered to furnish the Government with flour for the year, delivered in Utah, at ten dollars per hundred. *This offer was rejected, and now it is said* that a contract was made directly afterwards with HOLLIDAY at *twenty-eight dollars, and sixty cents*. Thus hundreds of thousands of dollars are put into the pockets of speculators, the friends of the War Department. It is known that the Mormons have an immense supply of grain, and the firm spoken of could have obtained a large supply in Utah.

It is possible that the Mexican Government may secure the aid of volunteer forces from the United States to settle the difficulties in that country. The matter is under consideration. It is not considered that there would be any violation of law should Americans decide to accept the offer. Mr. McLANE is now with any foreign country.

Dispatches have been received from Mr. McLANE. The Treaty under negotiation had not been finally determined upon. Great indignation is expressed at the conduct of ROMAS in stopping the *conducta* of specie.

[FROM THE EXPRESS FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 5.

There is such information in Washington as warrants the belief that the recent change of the British Ministry will not affect the present positions of Her Majesty's representatives abroad, with the exception, perhaps, of Lord COWLEY.

According to advices from Vera Cruz it was believed in official circles there that the five million *conducta*, detained by ROMAS for the purpose of extorting an additional tax, would soon reach that city.

One of the Conventions concluded by Minister McLANE with the Juarez Government has been forwarded hither by him, and the others are in a fair way of consummation, there being no difficulties about the preliminaries.

While the import and export duties at Vera Cruz have considerably diminished in consequence of the unsettled condition of affairs in the interior, the receipts at the other ports on the Mexican Coast have largely increased.

The United States steamer *Brooklyn* will leave Vera Cruz for Pensacola on the 20th inst.

The Pike's Peak Gold Region.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Saturday, July 2.

The *Times* publishes a communication from the gold region dated June 17, which is considerably later than previous advices; also a letter from HORACE GREELEY, who says there is no mistake about the existence of gold in paying quantities. The last three days' working of DENNEN, BARNES and SNOWBELL's claim produced $1,700, estimating the gold at $18 per ounce. One hundred dollars a day to the sluice is considered a fair average of the operations of other parties. It is calculated that 500 sluices will be in operation by the 1st of August. New and rich discoveries were being made every day. Large prospecting parties were also being organized for a thorough examination of the mountain district, as far as Medicine Bow on the north, and the Great Basin on the west.

Considerable activity in business prevailed at Denver City. The effects of the late prostration had entirely disappeared, and further discoveries of rich solid gold bearing quartz were being made. The express which left here to-day was crowded with passengers.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, July 4.

The Express arrived here yesterday with Denver City dates of the 22d ult. There had been a large conflagration on the pineries on the divide between Gregory's and Jackson's Diggings, and it was reported that twenty lives were lost. Five of the bodies had been recovered, but their names were not ascertained.

Considerable gold dust was waiting for shipment from Denver City, and specie was in great demand to make purchases.

From Salt Lake.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 4.

Later advices from St. Lake state that Judge CRADLEBAUGH, who had just returned from his Circuit, had issued during his tour nearly one hundred warrants against persons engaged in the Mountain Meadow massacre and various other murders. The Judge says that for eighty miles along his route before reaching Santa Clara, he found human skeletons on almost every camping ground, many of whom were probably murdered last Winter by the Indians. He also says that eighty white men were concerned in the massacre of Mountain Meadow. He saw no Church officials along the route.

From Brazos.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 5.

The steamship *Arizona*, from BRAZOS on the 30th ult., has arrived here with $230,000 in specie. The news is unimportant.

Ovation to the Hon. A. H. Stephens.

AUGUSTA, GA., Sunday, July 3.

The ovation to the Hon. A. H. STEPHENS yesterday was a great affair. Mr. STEPHENS made a speech of two hours' length. He regarded the long agitation of the Slavery question as having resulted beneficially to the rights of the South; he favored the annexation of Cuba, the repeal or suspension of the neutrality laws, and the increase of the number of slaves, but repudiated the idea of more Slave States, unless accompanied with a great increase of the number of slaves.

The Michigan Southern Railroad Disaster.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, July 5.

Superintendent CAMPBELL, of the Michigan Southern Road, makes the following statement: "The number of dead, to date, is exactly forty. Considerable search has been made since the accident, and it is believed that all the dead have been found, and that all the dead of the Cincinnati will recover." Mr. CAMPBELL denies having telegraphed, as published in the Albany Statesman, on the 30th ult., that the number of dead in that date was seventy-two.

News by the Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 4.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the 15th ult., arrived last night.

The Republicans had nominated LELAND STANFORD, of Sacramento, for Governor; J. F. KENNEY, of Santa Clara, for Lieutenant-Governor; E. D. BAKER, of San Francisco, and P. N. SIBLEY, of Placer, for Congress.

Business was inactive at San Francisco.

Capt. SIMPSON's Expedition had reached Walker's River; the routes traversed by it, shorten the distance from Camp Floyd to Genoa 300 miles.

The *Arizonian* of the 16th ult. says that Capt SCOTT and party had arrived at Fort Buchanan, having been driven out of Sonora by Gov. PESQUEIRA; Scott proceeds to Washington. The revolt of the Opata and Yaqui Indians was creating great consternation in Sonora; the Indians had defeated the Government troops in four engagements, and were marching on Guaymas, where the foreign residents were taking refuge on board of vessels in the harbor.

SILVESTRE MOWRY had arrived at La Mesilla.

Disasters and Loss of Life.

CLEVELAND, Monday, July 4.

The bark *Sunshine* capsized on Saturday afternoon, off Fairport, and the Captain, first mate, four seamen and three children were lost. The Captain's wife, second mate and six seamen were picked up yesterday morning.

The bark *B. A. Stanard*, from Buffalo, bound to Chicago, was also capsized on Saturday, on the north shore. The two mates were drowned.

Obituary.

DEATH OF MRS. EVERETT.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 5.

Mrs. EVERETT, wife of the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, died on Saturday night, after a long illness.

DEATH OF THOMAS G. CARY.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 5.

THOS. G. CARY, Treasurer of Appleton and Hamilton Companies, and formerly engaged in mercantile business in New-York and Boston, died yesterday at his Summer residence at Nahant.

Congressional Nomination in Arizona.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 5.

A Convention was held at Lanesville, Arizona, June 19, at which SILVESTRA MOWRY was renominated for Congress by acclamation.

Suicide.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 5.

Dr. HENRY NORTHALL, acting British Vice-Consul at Gloucester, committed suicide on Sunday by hanging.

Wise, the Æronaut.

LANCASTER, Tuesday, Pem., July 5.

WISE, the aronaut, returned here last evening.

The Brig Melvin.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 5.

The brig *Melvin* from New-York for Boston, was in collision on Sunday night in the bay, with an outward bound vessel. She (the *Melvin*) put into Plymouth badly damaged, and will be towed to Boston.

United States Steamer Lancaster.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, July 5.

The United States steamer *Lancaster* still remains in Hampton Roads.

Arrival of the North American.

QUEBEC, Monday, July 4.

The steamship North American, from Liverpool 23d ultimo, arrived at this port on Sunday evening. News anticipated by the *Vanderbilt* at New-York.

HAVANA.

One Day Later by the Quaker City—The Markets—Health of the City.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Thursday, June 30, 1859.

The departure of the *Cahawba* yesterday leaves but one day's business to advise of, without any social incidents of importance having occurred.

The Sugar market, under the influence of the latest intelligence brought by the *Quaker City* from New-York, has had but one day for effect upon our market, and the consequence has been an advance upon the quotations last advised—Nos. 11 and 12 stand 7¼ @7¾ rials vellon, or $3 62½@$4 [illegible] 100 lbs.; 7½ rials has been offered during the day for strong qualities of No. 12 but declined. Whites, $9 50@$9 75; Yellows $4 25@$4 37½; Cucurachas, $3 12½@$3 50. Stock of Sugars in Havana, 340,000 boxes, against 220,000 boxes in 1858.

EXCHANGE—London, 16@16¼ premium; New-York, 3@3 premium; New-Orleans, 5% premium; United States Gold, 5 premium; Mexican Dollars, 11 premium.

The health of Havana is good.

The steamer *Commerce* is to leave for Philadelphia to-morrow. INDEX.

Board of Supervisors.

THE ASSESSMENT ROLLS AND THE LEGALITY OF THE APPOINTMENT OF THE NEW TAX COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Supervisors met at noon on Monday, in compliance with the law, which requires it to convene on the first Monday in July annually, to receive the assessment rolls. All the members were present except Supervisors TWEED and CONNER. Before President PURDY called the Board to order, the Tax Commissioners, Messrs. Williamson, Allen and Brown, entered the hall, accompanied by their deputies, carrying the assessment rolls. The documents were very voluminous, and were contained in twenty-six large tomes, each sealed.

After the reading of the minutes had been dispensed with,

The President submitted a communication from the Tax Commissioners, transmitting the assessment rolls of the real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York, of which the following is a summary:

Relative value of the real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York, as assessed in 1858 and 1859.

REAL ESTATE.

Wards.	1858.	1859.	Increase.	Decrease.
I.....	$37,920,968	$37,102,262	—	$818,706
II.....	22,734,700	22,016,700	—	718,000
III.....	26,729,662	26,890,662	$160,900	—
IV.....	9,806,970	9,805,670	—	21,300
V.....	15,324,000	16,022,700	798,700	—
VI.....	19,914,150	17,209,700	594,650	—
VII.....	12,894,474	13,096,967	182,593	—
VIII.....	16,873,672	17,052,672	479,000	—
IX.....	14,893,010	14,982,200	103,190	—
X.....	8,487,700	8,547,800	160,800	—
XI.....	8,429,800	8,775,700	345,900	—
XII.....	9,476,790	10,095,725	1,368,935	—
XIII.....	5,339,866	5,397,000	57,114	—
XIV.....	11,069,560	11,545,600	436,000	—
XV.....	30,295,600	30,449,100	144,500	—
XVI.....	16,391,800	17,513,800	1,122,000	—
XVII.....	16,671,300	17,086,000	506,600	—
XVIII.....	25,996,110	25,614,600	—	379,710
XIX.....	10,971,705	12,621,894	1,650,189	—
XX.....	15,730,050	16,142,960	412,900	—
XXI.....	26,280,200	27,376,840	1,096,700	—
XXII.....	11,651,606	13,361,606	1,707,810	—
Total....	$368,383,946	$370,954,930	$12,512,700	$1,921,716

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Resident....	$160,613,462	$159,326,730	$7,542,968	—
Non resident	14,634,882	14,531,662	2,896,900	—
Total....	$175,247,994	$173,908,192	—	—
Real and per.	631,231,940	631,035,122	22,052,668	1,921,716
Less decrease			$1,869,716	
Net increase			20,131,952	

RECAPITULATION.

Total valuation of 1859.....	$631,035,122
Total valuation of 1858.....	631,035,122
Increase over 1858.....	$20,131,952

Supervisor KENNEDY moved that the rolls be received and referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

Supervisor ROCHE moved as an amendment that they be received and laid on the table.

The amendment was lost—ayes, 5; nays, 4.

Supervisor ROCHE moved as an amendment that the rolls presented by Messrs. Allen, Williamson and Brown, claiming to be Tax Commissioners, be laid on the table until the Committee should report with regard to the legality of their appointment.

Supervisor BELL opposed this. He was not in favor of taking any vote that would recognize these persons as Tax Commissioners until Mr. Bracy had furnished a legal opinion on the subject.

Supervisor KENNEDY said there was no objection to receiving the rolls and deciding the mooted question afterwards.

Supervisor BLUNT said the law compelled them to meet on this particular day to perform the [illegible] duty of receiving the rolls, and urged the propriety of receiving them immediately. Moreover, unless some action was taken with regard to these assessment rolls, the members of the Police Department and others could not be paid when the next [illegible].

President PURDY replied, stating the action of the Executive members of the Board in this matter [illegible] records.

Supervisor KENNEDY inquired if it was the [illegible] that they were engaged in a crusade, and that they were led on by Peter, the Hermit—alluding to the President.

The question on the second amendment of Supervisor ROCHE was then taken, and it was lost, (yeas 3, nays 5.) Messrs. Bell, Briggs, Purdy, Roche and Voorhies voting in the affirmative, and Messrs. Blunt, Kennedy, Little, Stewart and Weisman in the negative.

Supervisor KENNEDY's original motion was lost by a similar vote, and the Board immediately adjourned to Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 3 P. M.

The assessment rolls were left in charge of Mr. YOUNG, the Clerk of the Board.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.—The Governors were in session at the Alms-house, Blackwell's Island, yesterday, but no quorum was present, and nothing was done beyond reading the requisitions, which furnished the theme for numerous protracted discussions. The weekly statement gives the present number of inmates in the Institutions as 7,026, being a decrease since the last report of 74. During the week ending [illegible] 22 died, 1,000 were discharged, 112 were sent to the Penitentiary, and 9 to State Prison.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ALLEGED SLAVERS.—The cargo of the bark Orion was, yesterday, entirely discharged, under the direction of the Government, the object being to discover, if possible, some proof that she was intended for the slave trade. Everything, however, came out according to the manifest and invoices. The "irons," which were carefully searched for, could not be found. The Commandant of the Yard sent notice to the Marshal that he had discharged his part of the duty, and requested him to replace the cargo. The owners of the cargo requested that it might remain in the Naval Storehouse until it should be appraised. A portion of the cargo was considerably damaged. The bark *Ardennes* remains still at anchor. She has a cargo valued at $[illegible]. A libel was filed yesterday against her. She was cleared for the Canary Islands, latitude 28° N., and was found at the mouth of the Congo river, latitude 6° S. She is in pretty bad order.

MISSING.—JULIA, aged fourteen years, the daughter of Dr. SOMARRE, of the Twelfth Ward, left her home on Sunday about 2 o'clock P. M., to visit a school-mate, whose name and residence were not known by JULIA's parents, but who formerly lived in Seventh-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, and whose father is a butcher. The missing girl promised to be back at ten time, and as her word was always to be relied upon, apprehensions are entertained that the rowdies who frequent that rather lonesome part of the City may have way-laid and ill treated her. She had light hair and brown eyes, and wore a pink double skirt, trimmed with velvet, drab raglan, and white hat. Information respecting her left at the Twelfth Ward Station house will be gladly received.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The United States mail steamer *Moses Taylor*, JOHN MOLLOWAY Commander, left yesterday for Aspinwall, with the California mails and about five hundred passengers. Among the latter were Bishop OTTER, C. SAXES, of the M. E. Church, destined for Oregon, and the Rev. Dr. BOSWORTH. The steamer Northern Light, of the Opposition line, also left for the same destination with some two hundred and fifty passengers.

A RESCUE.—During a sudden squall on Sunday afternoon, a schooner laden with sand and belonging to Jersey City, was capsized off Coney Island. The crew, consisting of three men, clung to the bottom of their wrecked craft, and were finally rescued in a small boat by Officer FELKNER, of the Third (New-York) Precinct, and two other citizens, who happened to be within sight of the disaster.

NO MEETING.—The Councilmen, at their last meeting, adjourned until the regular hour last evening, but were patriotic enough to have no session. Not a solitary member answered to his name at the calling of the roll, and the clerk declared the Board adjourned.

FRIGATE SA

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

TUESDAY, July 5—P. M.

Business was not very actively resumed this morning after the holiday season, though in Stock and Money affairs the feeling, if anything, is more cheerful than last week. There is a demand for prime lists of mercantile paper at 6@7 months, as in date, 30 days to 6 months; and loans on demand are made at 6 ⅌ cent. to the established Stock and Domestic Exchange firms. There is also a demand for Treasury Bills at par for the 5½ ⅌ cents, of which the Sub-Treasurer sold $350,000. The Brokers are retailing the 6 ⅌ cents. at ¼ ⅌ cent premium. The export engagements of Specie—of which $200,000 in Gold and Silver came in to-day from New-Orleans and Panama—are less than anticipated for the *Persia* to-morrow. The The amount entered at the ship's office this afternoon is $744,000. The remittances on account of the July Dividends appear to have been mainly dispatched by the two steamers on Saturday last. The *Kangaroo*, for Liverpool, if not the *Ocean Queen*, for Havre and Southampton, accepted a smaller freight charge than is usually paid to the Cunarders. The terms for Exchange for the present steamer are held firm and at the full Specie standard, 110¼@110⅝ on long and 60 days' sight, and 110⅝@110⅞ for short sight. French Exchange, at sight, is rather easier, f.5.10@f.5.08¾. The business has been a fair one. The mails by the *Persia* will, we understand, be assorted on board by an extraordinary agent of the British Post-office Department, to be ready for delivery immediately on the arrival of the ship at Liverpool. The distribution for each considerable city in the United Kingdom, and for all the prominent points on the Continent, will also be arranged by the same agent, to insure the least possible delay on the other side. Mr. CUNARD has caused a separate apartment to be fitted up in his ships to facilitate this new and convenient order from the British Post-office.

On the Stock Exchange, with one or two exceptions, the market shows a little more strength than before the holiday. The transactions are not beyond the usual Summer average of daily sales, and there is still a marked decrease of active outside speculation. We notice a fair inquiry for State Stocks at full rates, ex dividend and also for New-York and Brooklyn City Securities, for the reinvestment of dividends. Illinois Central Bonds are firm and in demand at 83¼@83¾ per cent. The Company canceled $39,000 in June from their land collections, which altogether amounted to $60,558, and the new sales of land to $27,668. The Shares advanced to 64 per cent. New-York Central Shares steady at 72¾; Rock Island advanced to 69¾, and Michigan Central to 59¾. The dreadful accident on the Michigan Southern last week continues to depress the shares of the concern; the Guaranteed sold down to 25 per cent. Reading is a fraction weaker. Harlem, Hudson, Toledo and Galena, steady. The Hudson River traffic for June turns out 20 per cent better than last season, and the passenger traffic on Saturday and to-day, from the 4th July excursion trains, is unusually heavy. The general market closed steady.

We presented a few days since a general estimate—founded on the Custom-house results at New-York—of the Foreign Trade of the United States for the fiscal year 1859, just terminated. The conclusion of this estimate was that the Export movement of the year, including the Specie shipments, is fully equal to the Import entries of every description. To-day we have received through the Washington *Constitution*, the official figures for nine months, or *three quarters* of the fiscal year, made up to April 1, showing that the Exports exceed, for this term, the Imports, *by thirteen and a half millions*, as follows:

Produce and other merchandise exported from the United States to Foreign States, July 1, 1858, to April 1, 1859	$317,542,919
Specie exported same time	29,127,205
Total nine months	$346,670,124
Imported merchandise	$330,240,416
Imported specie	2,541,903
Total nine months	$332,782,319
Balance in favor of United States	$13,887,805

We find on reference to our own tables for the nine months that of the Import of Foreign Merchandise, New-York received $149,468,000, or about *seventy-five per cent.* of the whole. The Import entries at this port for the fourth quarter, or from April 1 to June 30, were unusually heavy, say $72,497,000, counting June by the informal weekly returns, and if to this we add $32,000 for other ports, we have the following approximate result for the year:

Imports of nine months, official	$222,181,000
Amount of three months, estimated	105,497,000
Total for year	$333,678,000

Which would be $11,221,000 less than we assumed the other day on our general estimate of the Import of the year. As the Export of Specie for the last quarter from (New-York was also unusually heavy, and the Export of Produce from the other ports fully equal to the average of the previous three quarters, we arrive at something like the following result for this side the account:

Exports of nine months, official	$346,670,124
Fourth quarter, Produce, &c.	172,514,000
Specie from New-York	28,211,000
Specie from other ports	6,000,000
Total fourth quarter	$198,725,000
Total for the year	$545,395,000

Which could be fully equal to our general estimate of the Export side, and leave the balance in favor of the United States the same for the year as the official result for the first three quarters.

The Hudson River Railroad receipts for June

1859, are	$115,444 23
1858	95,219 28
Increase	$20,224 95

The Illinois Central Railroad receipts for June,

1859	$148,416
1858	154,192
Decrease	$5,776

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Receipts for the month of June, 1859, were:

Passengers	$86,457 66
Freight	13,000 00
Total	$99,457 66
Due other Roads	25,849 68
Total	$73,608 18
For June, 1858	62,296 80
Increase	$11,311 68

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $388,078; paid out, $645,033; balance, this afternoon, $4,036,751.

Annexed is a statement of the expenditures of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt:

Civil, miscellaneous and incidental	[illegible]
Interest	4,183,241 93
War	32,243,238 36
Navy	4,711,[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Scrip quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	For cent. discount
New-York State Currency	—@ ¼
New-England and New-Jersey	—@ ¼
Philadelphia and Baltimore	—@ ¼
Interior Pennsylvania	¼@ ½
Interior Maryland	—@ ½
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri	—@ ¾
South Carolina and Georgia	¼@ ¾
North Carolina	—@ ¾
Virginia	½@ ¾
Illinois and Wisconsin	—@ ¾
Michigan	—@ ¾
Tennessee	—@ ¾
Free Indiana	1¼@ ¾
Louisiana	—@ ¾
Mobile	—@ ¾
Canada	—@ ¾

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants per acre	[illegible]	[illegible]
80 acre warrants per acre	[illegible]	[illegible]
120 acre warrants per acre	77	81
160 acre warrants per acre	65	69

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

	Buying.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Detroit	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	1½ dis.
Bank of England Notes	£4 [illegible]
Bank of France Notes	19c.

SPECIE.

	Buying.	Selling.
Mexican Dollars	1 00@ —	Spanish Gold, cash	210 —
Spanish Dollars	1 04@ —	Spanish 5 & 1-15 per oz	1 20 —
Five francs pieces	90@ —	Gold.	
French Crowns	1 10@ —	Sovereigns	4 87@4 92
German Crowns	1 00@ —	Napoleons	3 [illegible]
Prussian Thalers	70@ —	Twenty francs	3 [illegible]
Guilders	40@ —	Ten Thaler pieces	7 [illegible]
English Silver	4 80@ —	Ten Guilder pieces	3 [illegible]
Specie	1 00@ —	Spanish Doubloons	16 10@16 15
Obsn. Half Dlls.	1 01@ —	Patriot Doblons	15 50@15 60
Old Am. Gr. Dols.	1 02@ —	Gold. Am. Old	—@c. prem.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

[illegible]

Real Estate.....TUESDAY, July 5.

No public sales to-day.

We report the sale of one lot on the north side of Fifty-eighth-street, 66 feet east of Sixth-avenue, for $4,100.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BRICKWEDE have sold two lots on the northeast corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street, corner of Central Park, for $4,500.

Also, one lot on the south side of Fifty-fifth street, 121 feet west of Lexington-avenue, for $1,250.

The amount of property disposed of at private sale and auction by R. H. Lenton & Co., for the six months ending June 30, 1859, is $4,340,036 20.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 5.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$35,915,700
Loans and Discounts	56,037,000
Specie	5,493,400
Amount due from other Banks	7,262,000
Amount due to other Banks	7,070,000
Deposits	20,817,000
Circulation	6,835,000

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 5—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Demand fair and market steady; sales 1,600 bbls. at $4 75@$5 25 for State from Chicago Spring Wheat; $5 25@$5 75 for fair to choice Wisconsin; $5 50@$6 87½ for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; $7 00@$7 37½ for double extra. WHEAT—The market opened heavy, but closed a shade firmer; sales three boat loads of Red and White Winter at private terms, and 6,000 bushels red Ohio, mostly at $1 25. CORN lower; sales 18,000 bushels Illinois, afloat, at 74c.; 3,500 bushels do., at 74½c. OATS steady. BARLEY dull. RYE $1. WHISKY—Sales 50 bbls. at 25c. CANAL FREIGHTS—9½c. on Corn, 35c. on Flour to New-York. *Lake Imports*—14,000 bbls. Flour; 12,000 bush.; Wheat; 12,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—900 bbls. Flour; 1,900 bush. Wheat; 16,000 bush. Corn; 8,000 bush. Oats.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, July 5—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady; sales 1,000 bbls. at $6@$6 25 from Milwaukee Club Wheat; $6 30@$6 50, from Red Indiana and Ohio; $7 25, from White do. and Michigan. WHEAT quiet, and demand light. CORN dull, but firm; sales small. FREIGHTS dull, at 25c. on Flour; 7c. on Wheat; 6½c. on Corn, to New-York. *Imports*—800 bbls. Flour; no Wheat or Corn. *Canal Exports* unimportant.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 5.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 1,000 bales at 11½c. for Middling. The sales of the last three days add up 1,600 bales, and the receipts 600 against 2,900 last year. SUGAR buoyant at 6¼c. for fair. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool 3s. 6d.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 5—6 P. M.

FLOUR and GRAIN very quiet; sales limited; prices of FLOUR unchanged. CORN—Sales 10,000 bush. at 82c. @83½c. for prime Western. WHISKY firmer; sales 150 bbls. at 26c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 5.

FLOUR declined, 25c.@50c.; choice brands of Ohio are selling at $6@$6 25. WHEAT dull; White, $1 00@$1 15; Red, $1 10. CORN firmer; White, 62c. @63c. PROVISIONS dull; Bacon Sides, 9¾c.; Pork, $17. WHISKY quiet.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
For all manufacturing purposes these machines are unequaled, for the reason that they are more durable, are capable of doing more work and of earning more money than any machines which have ever been used.
Singer's Machines are now used in all the principal manufacturing establishments throughout the country, and the demand is constantly increasing.
The New Family Machines, at $60 and $75, have become a necessity wherever they have become known.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.
Have removed temporarily from No. 495 to
No. 501 Broadway,
where they will continue to sell their celebrated
Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.
New styles at reduced prices.
Their removal is only temporary, and in a very short time they will again occupy enlarged and beautiful premises at No. 495.

Travelers!!
Drive direct to the Smithsonian House.
The Smithsonian is the best Hotel in the City.
The Smithsonian reserves its best rooms for travelers.
The Smithsonian is on Broadway, corner of Houston-st.
The Smithsonian is conducted on the European plan.
The Smithsonian has good rooms for 50 cents a day.
The Smithsonian has good rooms for 75 cents a day.
The Smithsonian has good rooms for $1 a day.
The Smithsonian has parlors for $2 a day.
The Smithsonian gives excellent meals for 50 cents.
The Smithsonian dinner for 50 cents.
Costs a dollar for the raw material in market.
The Smithsonian is American in contradistinction to the European plan.
The Smithsonian charges $2 a day for what costs $3 at other first class hotels.
Drive direct to the Smithsonian House!
If you have heretofore stopped elsewhere, the next time come here.

French Paris, Silk Nets, Fancy Hair Pins, Combs, &c., &c.
A prior old assortment of the above and of many other NEW GOODS, comprising the LATEST PARIS STYLES, now landing from steamer Ocean Queen, and suitable to the best City trade.
Additional NOVELTIES received by every successive steamer from Havre, for sale at the lowest cash prices.
HUGHES, DUFFY & OBERLANDER,
Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe,
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
E. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Harry's Tricophorous
is the
BEST AND GREATEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, COOLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Rochelle's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees—this celebrated establishment is at No. 202 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his unrivaled Hair Dye, the best extant. ROCHELLE'S Wigs and Toupees have long been the rage; after all, this is the only place where these are properly manufactured and made.

Orientalene's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees—unsurpassed by any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Pieces, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 1 Astor House.

Rupture Cured.—By RADER & CO.'S Patent Gum Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for various veins, supporters and shoulder-brace instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Wood's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines
Are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 671 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for family use.—New-York Tribune.
We prefer them for family use.—New-York Evangelist.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This invaluable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & G. SAUNDERS, No. 1 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
Of the Legalized Lotteries.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislature with Great Guarantees to experienced Managers.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 229, July 5, 1859.

29, 62, 51, 45, 67, 36, 23, 53, 40, 25, 19, 76, 43.

Class No. 270, July 5, 1859.

3, 63, 69, 61, 26, 30, 71, 28, 51, 19, 44, 14, 11.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.

Class No. 267, July 5, 1859.

57, 19, 74, 61, 62, 71, 47, 64, 31, 69, 29, 48, 66.

Class No. 268, Extra, July 6, 1859.

55, 1, 65, 39, 30, 7, 37, 71, 54, 3, 51, 24, 34.

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

J. Howard, Exchange and Commission Broker.—Delaware and Southern money bought and sold on the most reasonable terms. Office No. 176 Greenwich-st.

Leary & Co.—Our Summer Dress Hat is now ready and for sale at Nos. 2, 4 and 6 Astor House, Broadway.

MARRIED.

STRAHN—BRUNE.—In this City, on Sunday, July 3, by the Rev. J. A. Roche, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. WILLIAM STRAHN to Miss LOUISA H. BRUNE, both of this City.

TURNER—BACK.—In this City, on Sunday, July 3, at the Church of the Advent, P. E., by the Rev. J. G. Jacobs, Mr. BENJAMIN TURNER, of New-York, and Miss LOUISA MARY BACK, of Walworth, London.

FOWLER—HOYT.—At Woodstock, West Point, on Thursday, June 30, by the Rev. Thomas C. Strong, Mr. FREDK. FOWLER, of Hartsville, L. I., to Miss CAROLINE L., daughter of the late Wm. C. Hoyt, of this City.

JOHNSON—BURK.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, June 23, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. M. Cuthbert, Mr. E. P. JOHNSON to Miss JULIA AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of James Burk, Esq.

DIED.

KELLOGG.—In this City, on Monday, July 4, at 3 P. M., JAMES KELLOGG, of the firm of Kellogg, Carter & Hawley, aged 39 years, 4 months and 8 days.

His remains will be taken to Utica for interment, and his friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 124 West 23d-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., this day, (Wednesday,) without further notice.

KELLY.—In this City, on Tuesday, morning, July 5, at 1½ o'clock, JOHN KELLY, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons-in-law, Daniel Gallagher, John C. Donnell, and Michael Loonam, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, July 7, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 645 [illegible]-st.

DUNCAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 5, JANE C., wife of James C. Duncan, in the 35th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her father, Benjamin M. Clark, No. 189 10th-av., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Cattskill papers please copy.

MARRATT.—In this City, on Monday, July 4, JULIA D., youngest daughter of Thomas R. and Caroline E. Marratt, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, 6th inst., from the residence of her parents, No. 143 East 19th st. The remains will be taken to Flatlands, L. I., for interment.

MARSHALL.—In this City, on Monday, July 4, MARY, wife of Jesse A. Marshall.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, this day, (Wednesday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 19 West 23d-st., whence the remains will be taken to Tarrytown (on Thursday, to the 7¼ o'clock A. M. train) for interment in the family grounds.

BEARSE.—In this City, on Sunday, July 3, at his residence, No. 8 Clinton-place, PATRICK L. BEARSE, aged 69 years.

THOMAS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 4, LUCIE W., infant daughter of Henry and Lucie W. Thomas, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, at No. 9 Butler-st., Brooklyn.

DOMINICK.—At Middletown Point, N. J., on Monday, July 4, LAMBERTA F., daughter of Edward M. and Elizabeth A. Dominick, aged 11 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 47 Rivington-st., this (Wednesday) morning, at 9½ o'clock.

MILLIKEN.—At Morrisania, on Tuesday, July 5, BARKLEY, son of W. T. B. and Sarah C. Milliken, aged 9 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, at Morrisania, this day, (Wednesday, at 5 o'clock P. M.

BAYLES.—At Tarrytown, on Monday, July 4, MARTHA, wife of Nathaniel Bayles, aged 63 years.

HARPER'S WEEKLY FOR THIS WEEK

CONTAINS

A NEW MAP OF NORTHERN ITALY,

Showing

ALL THE BATTLE-FIELDS,
RAILROADS,
HIGH-ROADS,
RIVERS,
CITIES,
VILLAGES,
&c., &c., &c.

Also,

A striking picture of the ZOUAVE CHARGE AT PALESTRO,

GINOUX'S NIAGARA.

An illustration of the FEARFUL PRESSAGEMENT OF OUR LATE CHARGE TO THE HAGUE.
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

Besides,

NEW PARTS OF DICKENS' and CURTIS' NEW STORIES, the LOUNGER, a charming story, a striking paper on UNFULFILLED PROPHECY, by Dr. MARTIN PAINE, WEEKLY FARMER, Poetry, Editorials, all the News of the Week.

See HARPER'S WEEKLY. Price Five Cents.

BUY THIS MORNING:
ALL THE YEAR ROUND,
CONDUCTED BY
CHARLES DICKENS.
NO. 18 WEEKLY PART,
Price 5 cents.
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 193 Broadway, New-York, July 5, 1859.—The obstruction caused by the washing away of a culvert on the Michigan Southern Railroad has been removed, and trains are now making regular connections as usual.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

SHIRTS.—300 DOZEN LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S shirts, drawers. Children's shirts from 50c. to 75c. each, and ladies from 62c. to $2 50 each, at Mr. FOX'S, 18 Broadway (late Lapsh, No. 439 Broadway. All sizes and kinds of shirts made to order.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES—FOR Pumping Water at gentlemen's country seats, and all other purposes, to be had at the Agency, No. 124 Beaver-st., corner of Broadway.

CONTERFEIT NEW BANK NOTES.
SEVENTY-EIGHT NEW COUNTERFEITS IN THE MONTH OF JUNE,
ACCORDING TO THE TYPOGRAPHICAL BANK NOTE REPORTERS.

Of the four hundred and thirty-two fac-similes of counterfeits in the first three numbers of this
ENCYCLOPEDIA,
there are
TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX SPURIOUS, RAISED AND ALTERED NOTES
now in circulation—altered in the name and location of the bank—
ALTERED IN THE DENOMINATIONAL VALUE—and made in almost every instance from the worthless bills of broken banks, and entirely unlike the genuine!
If you wish to be safe from such frauds, buy the
FAC-SIMILE
ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN CURRENCY,
YOU HAVE ONLY TO PLACE THESE FRAUDULENT NOTES BESIDE THE FAC-SIMILES TO DETECT THEM AT A GLANCE.

Why will you depend upon a
PRINTED DESCRIPTION—FULL OF BLANKS—
and printed in the smallest type, when you can save all the time thus consumed, by reference to a fac-simile of the genuine note itself, which requires but a glance of the eye to insure you against any loss?

YOU ARE LIABLE AT ANY MOMENT TO RECEIVE A SPURIOUS NOTE, RAISED FROM ONE DOLLAR TO FIFTY.

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA IS ISSUED IN WEEKLY NUMBERS, EACH CONTAINING ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR FAC-SIMILES. The whole work to be completed in a year.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS-DEALERS AND PERIODICAL AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.
WM. COUSLAND & CO., Publishers,
No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York.

ARTHUR'S
PATENT SELF-SEALING
FRUIT CANS AND JARS.
"These celebrated Cans and Jars," says the editor of the *Lady's Book*, "the first introduced, and, by all odds, the best, are steadily coming into general use. Thousands of housekeepers, who, in past seasons, were tempted to try other Cans and Jars, and who lost more or less of their fruit in consequence, will be glad to learn that ARTHUR'S never fails."
ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILBOY,
Manufacturers under the Patent,
Nos. 117 and 119 South 10th st., Philadelphia.
Also, manufacturers under the Patent, for the United States, of the celebrated "OLD DOMINION" COFFEE and TEA POTS.
Wholesale Agent for the above popular articles,
E. P. TORREY, No. 9 Platt-st., New-York.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY,
Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES, ranging from $6 upward
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon accommodating terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

CITY MILK MURDERS!
BABIES DIE BY THOUSANDS
of the
SUMMER COMPLAINT,
Produced by
ADULTERATED MILK.
Be advised by the
NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE,
And use only the
AMERICAN SOLIDIFIED MILK,
Which is the pure product of
DUTCHESS COUNTY DAISIES,
Concentrated and granulated.
Dépôt
No. 73 Liberty st.

ICE CREAM FOR THE MILLION!
TORREY'S FREEZERS
Are now supplying a want long felt by the community, viz, the ability of having
HOME-MADE ICE CREAM
With little labor and slight cost, yet of a quality for lightness and smoothness not surpassed by the best confectioners.

3 Quarts	$2 50	8 Quarts	$6 00
4 Quarts	3 00	14 Quarts	7 00
6 Quarts	4 00	20 Quarts	10 00

Can be had retail of housefurnishing and hardware stores generally, and at wholesale of
E. P. TORREY,
No. 9 Platt-st., N. Y.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS WHICH HAS FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS ATTENDED DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, induces us to call the special attention of all those who are afflicted with any disease arising from impurities of the blood, to the great superiority of THIS SARSAPARILLA over any other preparation of the same nature. It has been tested by thousands suffering from SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, EFFECTS OF MERCURY, RHEUMATISM, COLDS, COUGHS, and many other complaints, with the most beneficial effects. As it is now compounded it makes the finest preparation of
DR. JAMES R. CHILTON, CHEMIST,
it is the only preparation that can be safely relied on to effect a *permanent and speedy cure*. We have never known it to fail in any of the above cases. If you are *similarly afflicted, try it*, and be
VERY CAREFUL TO USE NO OTHER.
Wholesale and Retail Dépôt, No. 212 BROADWAY, N.Y.

CARPETING.
NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS FOR SPRING SALES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 496 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Are now opening their entire Spring importations of the following low rates:
Velvet and Medallions, best English..10s. to 12s. per yard
Tapestry and Brussels, best English..4s. to 11s. per yard
Three-ply and Ingrain, new styles.....4s. to 6s. per yard
Floor Oil cloths, &c., &c., at equally low rates.

PASTRY PLAYED OUT!
Pastry is now about "played out,"
Since FOUR-MINUTE FREEZERS are about:
TORREY has hit the very thing
That blooms, and youth, and health doth bring:
Ice-Cream can now be had to good,
By means so simple as a food.
And at less cost than pastry, too,
That all must keep the Cream in view.

STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM,
NO. 308 BROADWAY,
THE TRADE SUPPLIED,
A CONTINUED FRESH STOCK OF ALL NOVELTIES ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS AT WHOLESALE.
E. ANTHONY.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
Children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with Dysentery and Diarrhœa. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for those diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. 25 cents per bottle.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT CURES Burns and Ulcers. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Rheumatism. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Aches and Pains. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT for Burns and Scalds. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment for Horses and Cattle. Arnica possesses the greatest healing and soothing powers. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment is made by combining Arnica with a healing and penetrating vegetable oil; for ailments of man and beast is without equal. Dépôt No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS, FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.
This extract, from which the healthy beverage known as Knapp's root beer is made, is put up in bottles at 25c., 50c., $1 and $2 each, sufficient to make 10, 25, 75 and 200 gallons of the beer. General dépôt No. 372 Hudson-st. Sold by most wholesale and retail druggists.

THE EUREKA NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.—Price $50, $60, $65, $80.
EUREKA MACHINE GUARANTEED.
Principal office, No. 629 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Local agents wanted. Address D. J. LEVY, Gen. Sup.

ROACHES ON THE WALL LOOK BADLY.
So do bed-bugs and ants;
What to sickening as a bed-bug,
Crawling up your pants?
How a flea will make one crazy,
Hopping o'er your person;
How ants and mice, behind the wainscot,
Will eat a mouse to carcass.
How much better to avoid such irritating, maddening bite; which you can do, if you'll try LYON'S Powder and his Pills!
LYON'S Powder is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, plant-bugs, &c. LYON'S Magnetic Pills are sure death to fever and ague, bilious complaints, &c.
Sample packet, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1.
BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.
Beware of Imitators and Impostors.

CURTIS' CURE FOR BALDNESS.
This remedy is reliable; contains no oil, lead or sugar; it has been tested in Boston, Providence and the Eastern States. J. C. CURTIS, Proprietor, Hudson, N. Y. Sold by R. G. Dixon, No. 151 Bowery; J. A. Debilgnon, No. 714 Broadway; W. H. Lewis, No. 67 Greenwich-st.; John Jacobs, No. 164 Bloomfield-st., New-York; Wm. Hayes; C. H. Miller, 402 Myrtle-st., Brooklyn; E. Fellows, Jersey City; J. C. Wagner, Newark. BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, And all Druggists. General Agents.

REALTY OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

[illegible]

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S
MARSHALL'S URINARY COMPOUND
is a certain cure for all female monthly irregularities, retention, retroversion, inflammation, whites, falling, and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.
Price, $1 50 per bottle; five bottles for $6. It can be safely sent by Express.
☞ CAUTION. ☜
AN ARTICLE, WHOLLY UNAUTHORIZED, NEARLY RESEMBLING THIS IN NAME AND LABEL, HAS BEEN PUT IN CIRCULATION.
Address JOSHUA V. BRIDGE, M. D.,
Secretary and Consulting Physician Graefenberg Company, P.O. 32 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.
Invalids throughout the country may address Dr. BRIDGE concerning their health with perfect confidence.
☞ If medicines are not ordered and an enclosed opinion is required—the letter must contain one dollar to compensate for the opinion.
PERSONAL CONSULTATIONS may be had with Dr. *Bridge at the consulting rooms of the Institution*, No. 32 PARK-ROW. CONSULTATION HOURS, 9 TO 1 AND 2 TO 4.
From the New-York Daily Times.—[MAY.]
The GRAEFENBERG COMPANY have notified their patrons, so that every accommodation is afforded to those who desire the personal advice of the consulting physician. All invalids, and strangers visiting the City, who require professional advice, had better call upon Dr. Bridge, as a regular physician, of the attainments and of great judgment and discrimination in the treatment of disease.
☞ Office and sales rooms, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.
☞ All the at home, long standing and malignant diseases, as well as those caused by previous improper management are more skillfully treated at the consulting rooms of the Graefenberg Company, NO. 32 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera, and all the bowel complaints yield immediately to the GRAEFENBERG DIARRHŒA REMEDY. Price 50 cents per bottle.

"ITALY SHALL BE FREE!"
THE
NEW-YORK WEEKLY!
FOR JULY 23, TO BE ISSUED ON JULY 11.
Will contain the first portion of an intensely thrilling Story from the pen of A. J. H. DUGANNE, entitled
GARIBALDI;
OR, THE HERO OF ITALY.
The leading character in which will be no less a personage than the renowned
JOSEPH GARIBALDI,
Whose brilliant achievements in the European struggle now going forward are the one of universal concern.
The history of the world does not show, perhaps, the record of a more extraordinary man, taking him altogether, than he who figures so conspicuously in Mr. Duganne's
TRUTHFUL AND STIRRING NARRATIVE.
The writer of pure fiction would seek in vain in the realms of imagination for the counterpart of JOSEPH GARIBALDI, whose whole eventful life seems like a romance. And Mr. Duganne is the writer, of all others, to weave the exciting events of the hero's life into the woof of an exciting narrative. He (Mr. D.) knew Garibaldi and his *confreres* in this country well; and he mingles freely with them, he becomes familiar with all their thoughts, their aspirations and their hopes. In the story under consideration, the author takes his hero up at that period of his life when, a youth, brimfull of patriotic ardor, he joins the
SECRET SOCIETY OF ITALIAN PATRIOTS,
is condemned to death, and, with
A PRICE SET UPON HIS HEAD,
is hunted from place to place, and at length escapes to Marseilles in disguise. He traces him through his
ADVENTURES IN SOUTH AMERICA,
where he commanded
THE ITALIAN LEGION
inspiring his countrymen to fight, that they might one day strike a blow in defence of
GROANING ITALY,
up to the time when, having spent some years in this country, he returned to Piedmont, and there awaited, with burning anxiety, the events which brought about
THE PRESENT WAR,
and enabled him to place himself at the head of his patriotic followers to strike for
ITALY AND LIBERTY.
Nor does the author forget the hero's
SELF-SACRIFICING, NOBLE, UNDAUNTED WIFE,
She, who, amid all his
DANGERS AND TRIALS,
stuck closely at his side, binding up his wounds, encouraging him with words of hope and love, and comforting him always. She who after following his fortunes with a strength and devotion which appeared almost superhuman, died, at last, before his eyes, even while the cry of
"THE AUSTRIANS ARE COMING!"
was ringing in his and her ears, and whose defenseless grave was afterward desecrated by the worse than bloodthirsty monsters, who gained possession of it after her pure soul had winged its flight to Heaven. Is it to be wondered at that
JOSEPH GARIBALDI
HATES AUSTRIA AND THE AUSTRIANS!
The New-York WEEKLY is for sale by all respectable news-agents throughout the United States. Those who wish to secure the reading of GARIBALDI, THE HERO OF ITALY, should notify the news agent nearest them in advance, so as to avoid disappointment, as, judging from the orders pouring in, they will not be able to meet the supply it is demanded.
STREET & SMITH, Proprietors,
No. 2 Beekman-st., New-York.

15,000 COPIES SOLD IN THREE DAYS.
IMMENSE DEMAND FOR THE ILLUMINATED QUADRUPLE CONSTELLATION!
THE MASTODON OF PAPERS!
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
THE GREAT WONDER OF THE AGE!
Being the largest sheet of paper ever made and printed, measuring 32x100 inches!
The Press have, with one accord, pronounced it the greatest newspaper achievement of the age. This immense paper contains more matter than six numbers of *Harper's Monthly*, or fifteen numbers of the New-York *Ledger*, or *Harper's Weekly*. It contains
EIGHT MAMMOTH PAGES,
thirteen columns to a page. Each column FORTY-SEVEN INCHES in length. The paper is of superior quality, of great strength and durability, so as to be capable

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND HIGHLY recommended young girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, and a good washer and ironer; or would do chamberwork and waiting or general housework; wages not so much an object as a good home; willing to go in the country. Call at No. 318 Broadway, up stairs, third floor, front room, two doors.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as the chamberwork and waiting, or housework and plain sewing; understands her business perfectly; has the best of City and country references; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can be seen for two days. If not engaged, at No. 30 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as cambriqueur and lady's maid; or would undertake the care of children; understands dress-making and all kinds of needlework; would take a situation in Newport, Saratoga or Long Branch. Address MARGUERITE, No. 32 East 27th-st., near Broadway, for this week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND COMPETENT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook and pastry cook. Also by a very efficient young woman as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress. They have lived with good families both in City and country. Will go separate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WIDOW A SITUATION as nurse to infant nurse; no objection to do sewing or light chamber work; no objection to travel, or to City or country. Best need apply who do not belong to some evangelical church. Satisfactory references given as to character and capability. Inquire at No. 42 Fulton-st., first floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women; one to take charge of children and assist in the care of the chamberwork and plain sewing; the other to do chamberwork and lighter; the other to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to go to children. They can give the best of City references from their last places. Can be seen till called, at No. 20 East 22d-st., third floor, back room, No. 4.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to do chamberwork and washing, or to take care of children and plain sewing, or do washing alone, or cooking in the washing and ironing; has no objection to going a short distance in the country; the best of City or country references can be given from her last place. Call at No. 346 6th-st., 6th ward, up-stairs, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, WITH no collect City references, a situation as cook in all branches; thoroughly understands her business; assists with chamber work and ironing; wages no object; prefers a good home; will take Tonkins wages, $4. Call at No. 230 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing; understands her business perfectly; has the best of City and country references; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can be seen for two days. If not engaged, at No. 30 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as cambriqueur and lady's maid; or would undertake the care of children; understands dress-making and all kinds of needlework; would take a situation in Newport, Saratoga or Long Branch. Address MARGUERITE, No. 32 East 27th-st., near Broadway, for this week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND COMPETENT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook and pastry cook; can do her business in the most approved style; understands all kinds of fancy cooking to suit a public or private table, together with cream and confectionery in every variety. Call at No. 818 Wavering-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY recommended girl as cook, washer and ironer, or as general housework in a small private family. Has no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 100 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE and well-recommended German woman to go without children in the country to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and very willing. Call at No. 407 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, EXPERIENCED woman, as good cook and baker; is also a fine laundress; knows her business thoroughly. First-rate city recommendations. Call at No. 203 5th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, CAPABLE servant, highly recommended, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a very neat, economical, quiet girl; afraid of work; will endeavor to please. Apply at No. 85 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or to do plain sewing; is a good hand at dressing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to cook, wash and iron; has the best of City references; has lived out one year; can be seen for two days at No. 229 East 27th-st., between 2d and 3d aves., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and assist in sewing; prefers the country; good reference. Can be seen at No. 124 7th-av., top floor, back room, between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 321 West 27th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COLORED woman, a situation to go with a private family to Newport as laundress; has no objection to take care of children over one year old. Apply for two days at No. 23 Cornelia-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 210 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country, as first-class laundresses, as cook and to wash and iron; as waiter and to do housework by very competent girls. Call at E. CARSOLL'S, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-RATE COOK, understands cooking in all its branches; would assist in the washing if required; can give the very highest City reference. Call at No. 60 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman a situation as wet nurse, who has a full breast of milk; child only 3 weeks old. Can be seen for two days, at No. 434 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, in a private family; has references from her last place. Call at No. 126 East 24th-st., near 1st-av., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid; understands cutting and fitting, and all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen all the week at No. 56 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress, or to take care of children, in City or country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress, or chambermaid and take care of children; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 92 12th-st., West of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid and waiter; can get the best of City reference. Call at No. 311 Bleecker-st., top floor, Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women; can cook, wash and iron, or do chamberwork. Can be seen until suited at No. 614 Hudson-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN A situation as cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing, and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 20 11th-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid or to do general housework. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 5 Attorney-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl to do chamberwork and waiting; has City reference. Apply at No. 111 Elizabeth-st., near Bayard, 1st floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS—THE LADIES AND employing public generally are informed that a good supply of superior servants—German, English, Scotch, Irish, and others, with first-class recommendations, can be obtained daily at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. This Institution, 7 years established, is thoroughly managed by an English gentleman, on strictly honorable principles. J. DICKINS, Proprietor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF English girls, who are recommended as Protestant and understand the management of first-class families in City and country. Apply at WEBLEY'S School Establishment, No. 97 4th-av., near 14th-st. A lady in attendance. Fifty smart Protestant girls wanted immediately for first-class City and country situations at high wages.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGLISH, Irish and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first-class cook, may be obtained at the Union Bureau, 374 Broadway, corner of Walker-st., up stairs. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPER wants an engagement; has been accountant of the most extensive houses in the City for the past three years as cashier and book-keeper, to whom he refers. Address L. M., No. 102 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has long experience in the care and management of horses both in town and the old country; is not afraid of work; has the best of City references. Any person in want of such a man can address O. L., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN WITH take charge of a lawyer's office; has had some experience in the profession and understands office work perfectly. Any communication, stating time of interview can be had, addressed to LAWYER, Box No. 190 Times Office, will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who thoroughly understands the business; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can take care of a gentleman's horses; has the best of City references from his last place. Address G. L., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ACTIVE AND intelligent young man, a Protestant, aged 21, in city or country, as cashier or assistant; has lived some time in the above capacity in a private business; can give a well recommended; and knows his business; has been for two days at the Globe House, Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE HIGHLAND young man, a situation as coachman; he perfectly understands the care, treatment and management of good thoroughbred horses; is an excellent groom and a good driver; can keep his horses and harness in first-class condition; has no objection to go to any part of the country; can give excellent references as to character and capacity; a gentleman need call or apply unless those who are in want of a regular groom and coachman. He can be seen at his employer's stable at No. 128 East 13th-st., or address a note to COACHMAN, and it will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A young man of steady habits and long experience in his business, in some private family, where a trustworthy man is required. The advertiser has three years' references from the most respectable families in this City; has lived in the most respectable families in London for several years. Can be seen for three days at Mr. COREWIN'S store, No. 211 Broadway, or address L. D., and it will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and plain gardener; understands his business well, and is willing to make himself generally useful; no objections to the country; also, by a young man, a situation to take care of horses, milk cows, and farming generally; wages moderate; both have good references. Call at No. 816 Broadway, third floor, up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION, BY A gardener of 15 years' experience in the vicinity, and well acquainted in all branches of gardening; the care of green-house plants, grapes, vegetables, &c.; the laying out of new grounds; is strictly sober; first class City references. Address a note to HORTICULTURIST, care of Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John-st., will be promptly attended to for this week.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, INDUSTRIOUS young man, a situation in City or country; understands the care of horses perfectly; can do all kinds of farm work in the best manner, and is a good vegetable gardener; has twelve months' reference from his last place; is careful, willing and able to give satisfaction. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man, who thoroughly understands his business; has had extensive practice in fruits, flowers and vegetables; also laying out of grounds; can give the best of City references as to character, capability, &c. Address J. E., or apply at Smith's seed-store, 64 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable man who perfectly understands his business in the care and treatment of horses and carriages; has experience in the old country and this; can give high recommendations for industry, sobriety and honesty. Address J. P., Box No. 193 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY one who well understands his business; is a good grower of vegetables; understands the proper care of graperies, all kinds of fruit trees, and the laying out of ornamental grounds and walks, &c. Address C. F., No. 10 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family, by a respectable Protestant single man, who perfectly understands his business and can come highly recommended; has no objection to town or country. Address P. R., No. 571 Broadway, in the front store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, A situation as 1st a good coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses; is also a good vegetable gardener; is steady and willing to make himself useful; has the very best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the management and care of horses; is a good, careful driver, and can come well recommended from his last employers. Address J. M., Box No. 196, Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged man as butler, or to wait on an invalid gentleman; is a single man; has no objection to town or country. Can produce satisfactory reference as to character from a respectable family, with whom he has lived for the last 16 months. Address E. F., at 746 Broadway.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single German gardener, of eighteen years' experience; is well acquainted with laying out grounds, greenhouse, grapery and vegetables; wages secondary consideration. Address G. C., Box No. 197 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER, CAPABLE middle aged man, work on a farm; he is an experienced farm hand, and is seeking a steady situation at moderate wages. Call, or address WILLIAM, No. 50 8th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman, by a man who understands his business in both branches, and also laying out new grounds; can be highly recommended from his employers. Address M. D., Box No. 204 Times Office, all this week.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN A SITUATION as gardener or to take care of horses; understands his business well and has good references. Apply at Smith's seed-store, No. 64 White-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT CHAMBERMAID TO go a short distance in the country; she must be neat and understand the care of clothes, the washing and [illegible]

[illegible] will be attended to.

WANTED—A YARDMAN, WITH OR WITHOUT family, preferred, with or without family, capable of going through general work on a place. Address FARMER, Box No. 74 Times Office, stating particulars as to capacity and where to be seen, (down-town preferred,) between 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD FARMERS, TO GO A short distance from the City; must thoroughly understand their business, and be well recommended in all particulars; wages $18. Also, a man wanted to take care of horses and to make himself generally useful. Apply this day, at No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A GIRL, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, to do general housework. Must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Good wages given, and a pleasant home. Apply to Mrs. ROBERTS, Clinton av., near De Kalb av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A WHOLESALE DRUG ORDER clerk; one that understands his business, and can give the very best references as to character and capacity. Inquire of S. S. VAN DUZER & CO., Wholesale Druggists, No. 196 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—FARMING HANDS, ALSO WAITER, 3 intent men used to farm work and who can mow. Apply, with recommendations, from 10 to 3 o'clock, at No. 9 Fine-st., near William-st., Room No. 8. Also, waiter wanted.

WANTED—CANVASSERS.—THREE COMPETENT and experienced men wanted to canvass in this City for advertisements. Apply during this week, between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M., to MARTIN MERRILEES & CO., No. 18 Exchange-place.

WANTED—A LADY CANVASSER, TO SOLICIT subscriptions and advertisements for a Ladies' Monthly Magazine. Apply during this week, between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., to MARTIN MERRILEES & CO., No. 18 Exchange-place.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOK KEEPER WHO has had experience in entering goods; none others need apply. Address Box No. 1,165 Post-office, with name and references.

WANTED—A SMART, CLEAN GIRL, TO DO general housework for a small family; must be a good plain cook, and first-rate washer and ironer. None other need apply. Call for 2 days at No. 197 West 31st-st.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD MEN WHO understand the business of farming thoroughly. Apply at No. 42 Fulton-st., for three days.

A COOK WANTED—FOR THE SUMMER—A Protestant woman as cook, either white or colored, to go 10 miles in the country; she must thoroughly understand her business, and bring satisfactory recommendations. Apply at No. 81 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., on Thursday, between 10 and 11 A. M.

WANTED.—GIRLS WANTING EMPLOYMENT call at No. 207 Hudson-st., near Canal from 9 in the morning till 6 in the evening; free; employers numerous, offering $6, $8, and $10 a month; City and country commission agency; business solicited; reference given and required; value received or money returned. C. WATSON.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—For sale, the valuable church property situated on the easterly side of 7th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. The lot is 92 feet wide by about 100 feet in depth, with a substantial brick building 60x100 feet, capable of seating 700 persons. This is one of the most desirable pieces of property to be found in the vicinity, either for church purposes or as an investment. Apply to ROBT. E. BABB, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS—Premises No. 215 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh, consisting of a two story dwelling-house, 25 feet in depth, with a two-story brick stable 20 x 30 feet, all in good order; yard paved throughout; for particulars inquire at E. BERRY, No. 362 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or P. VOTY, No. 109 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MYRTLE, PARK, THROOP and Tompkins aves., Stockton, Floyd, Ellery and Hopkins sts. They are in a good neighborhood, on high ground on the grade; ready for sale, and one mile from Fulton-ferry. The Williamsburg, Myrtle and Flushing-av. Railroads pass these lots. Price $100; terms very easy. Apply to ROBERT ADAIR, No. 67 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 6th-av., in the row of brown stone front houses on the south side of 42d-st.; house 20x85, four-story, three-stoop; has all the improvements and is in good order throughout; for particulars inquire at E. BERRY, No. 362 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or P. VOTY, No. 109 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of building lots, well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders with moderate means or other enterprising persons. Apply to R. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third floor.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. A productive property, leased at a rent of $2,000 per year, payable monthly. Terms easy, or part would be taken in other property. Apply between 2 and 3 P. M. to A. A. JONES, Manhattan Life Ins. Co., 31 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 64 West 46th-st.; house 25x50; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or H. A. KIDDER, No. 66 West 46th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS FULL-SIZED four story brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 22d-st., built in the best manner, and containing every modern improvement; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. SON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE AT PERKSKILL—A CHOICELY located plot of ground, containing about 3½ acres. For particulars inquire of CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 1 Bowery-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND Lot on the southeast corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 6th-av.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND, 107 FEET 6 inches on 8th-av. by 100 feet on 20th-st. Terms easy. Address, by note, No. 52 West 20th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE STORE NO. 176 6th-av. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 6th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY VILLA AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A new, large and substantial brick house, built in Gothic style, admirably located upon about six acres of land, with outbuildings complete, stocked with a large variety of forest and young choice fruit trees, vines and evergreens, commanding an extensive and picturesque view of river, valley, mountain and village scenery; the house is finished with hard walls, cornices, centre pieces and marble mantles of the richest patterns, and is in every respect a first-class house, you is uncompleted, and is situated about half a mile from the steamboat landings and depôt at Newburgh, N. Y.; where parties who wish to purchase or exchange for well located City property can receive every particular by calling on or addressing the owner, A. K. CARPENTER.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a-half from New-York. The place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and contains 43 acres of very superior land. The house is of Gothic style, commodious and well-furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and fine shrubbery. The out buildings consist of neat cottage for gardener and servants, two large barns, carriage house, ice-house and poultry house, &c., &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUME, No. 97 Chambers-st.

AN ADJOURNED SALE—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on THURSDAY, July 7, at 4½ P. M., or immediately after arrival of the *Thomas Hunt*, that beautiful country seat located immediately upon the Sound, at Bear Landing, N. J. It consists of about seven acres of land, admirably adapted for trucking purposes, in a healthy, good neighborhood, and of easy access to the City per steamboat *Thos. Hunt*, 4½ P. M. House cottage, with two wings, and necessary out buildings—all new; young orchard and small fruit. This is an opportunity *seldom offered for a beautiful country residence in close* proximity to the City. For further particulars, inquire of A. S. SAYCHEL, No. 167 Broadway, New-York, or at De Grow's Hotel, Rahway.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY seat on the Susquehanna and Chenango Rivers, four acres in lawn, garden, &c.; with an elegant mansion, colonade front, containing 12 rooms, with gas and water introduced; carriage-house, barn, ice-house, &c., large orchard of a variety of fruit trees; is considered one of the most elegant country residences in Binghamton; is in the vicinity of elegant residences, schools, churches, &c., and well calculated to divide into fine building sites; for sale on easy terms, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, 1¾ mile from depôt, with dwelling-house 40x32, carriage house, barn &c., all in good repair, and 12 to 18 acres of which land, surrounded by large fruit and shade trees; the house is so arranged that running through the premises affords fine bathing, and boating and every variety of fishing near. Trains three times a day to *New-York; steamboat every night. House, &c., with* 12 acres of land, $4,000. Inquire of M. L. CARPENTER, on the premises, Lyme, Conn.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN SOUTHPORT, CONN.—A small, convenient modern cottage, adjoining the salt water, well shaded, with conveniences for bathing; piazzas front and rear; with extensive views of the Sound and the adjacent village, only 3 minutes' walk *of the Railroad Station.* Will be rented very low to a desirable tenant. Inquire of BULKLEY, ESQ. & CO., or TH. DRUS DAVIDS & SO., New-York, or to ANDREW BULKLEY, Esq., Southport.

FOR SALE—THIRTY ACRES OF LAND DELIGHTFULLY situated on the Highlands of Neversink, N. J., commanding a fine ocean prospect and view of Sandy Hook, the Lower Bay, Staten Island, &c.; accessible by boat from foot of Robinson-st. For further particulars and price, apply to THOMAS R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 329 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY DESIRABLE village property, consisting of a good house of twelve rooms, stable, carriage house, &c., with acre of land; highly improved, with large shade and fruit trees, graveled walks, &c.; is very accessible, in an undoubtedly healthy location. Will be sold low, or exchanged. CALDWELL & JAMES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SPENDIDLY SITUATED COUNTRY place, commanding a magnificent view over twenty miles in extent; one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes' walk from the depôt. Land from two to fifty acres, good house, abundant out-buildings, choice fruit, and water power. Apply to R. MARTINDALE, *No. 167 Broadway, third story.*

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT *on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables, plenty of fruit, and shade; position healthy; high land, fine view of Lake and Bay; acres of good land; price $5,000; $3,000 or $4,000 cash remain on mortgage.* Inquire of MARTIN BROS. & CO., 68 Leonard-st., New-York.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT High Bridge.—Consisting of about 10 acres of land, commanding a fine view of the river, and overlooking the City of New-York. It will be sold at a great bargain. STAATS & FLINT, No. 16 Nassau-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—AT HYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—IN FISHKILL, FOR THE MONTHS OF July and August, a large, well-furnished country house with plenty of old shade trees around it, within 1½ miles of New-Hamburgh landing. For particulars apply at No. 88 William-st. V. W. BRINCKERHOFF.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES—ARCHITECTURAL plans complete, $5 each, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, architect, No. 123 Broadway, Mercantile Bank Building, corner of Nassau-st.

TO LET.

ONE—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

XXI. YEARS' LEASE, NO. 865 BROADWAY, FOR SALE. Apply to R. S. EMMETT, No. 45 William-st.

TO LEASE—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT BUSHWICK CREEK—SIXTY LOTS OF GROUND fronting 160 feet on the East River, between North 12th and North 13th sts., Brooklyn, lately occupied by H. S. WELLER & Co. as a pipe yard. This property lies opposite to 14th-st., in New-York, and is a DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR A FERRY, or for any business requiring a much surface in one plot on the East River. Apply to CORNS. DU BOIS, 37 Water-st.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 585 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 559 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 236 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 25, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 Williamsburgh, and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William-st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 112 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offers to let for the term of years, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 1-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It is all the modern improvements, is in superb order, for a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 46 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th ave. House has all the modern improvements and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,800. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

A BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED BUILDING to lease, whole or in part, No. 100 Broadway; magnificent show window, with marble floors; all complete. Possession immediately. Inquire at H. H. BLISS, No. 4 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF THE COMMODIOUS house No. 50 Pike-st., supplied with range, hot and cold water bath, &c. Possession immediately. Rent $400 per annum. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

TO LET—SPACIOUS ROOMS AND SPLENDID lofts suitable for first-class salesrooms or factories, at No. 245 Fulton-st. Apply on the premises.

STORE IN HOBOKEN TO LET—NO. 142 Washington-st.; best block in this growing city. Apply at the store.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. 336 Vanderbilt-av. (Rent, rest till May next $325. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A farm of 127 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Dover Plains depôt. Plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, well, &c. Apply to GODEN BEELER, No. 376 4th-av., or ELIAS HALLETT, on the premises, Address Washington Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FARM, OF 140 acres, in Orange County, 5 miles by plank road from Middletown; has good buildings, good water, and beautiful prospect. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

BILLIARDS.

REMOVAL.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PHELAN'S
BILLIARD TABLES.
Have removed from Nos. 51 and 53 Anne-st., to
NOS. 63, 65, 67 AND 69 CROSBY-ST.,
Between Broome and Spring sts.

GRIFFITH'S IMPROVED COMBINATION Cushioned Tables are for sale only at his factory. Private houses furnished. Call and examine. Second-hand tables for sale cheap. Wanted, twelve good billiard-table makers. W. H. GRIFFITH, 146 Fulton-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—ONE BUNCH OF KEYS in black leather bag. The above reward will be paid for their return to No. 109 Sussex-st., Jersey City.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A THEVERDELL'S, THREE GILT-EDGED cards, splendidly engraved, 50c only to-day. Broadway corner of Duane-st.

I GALL, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN, HAS removed from No. 20 to No. 172 Bowery, where he will be happy to see all his old customers, and as many new ones as wish to have their eyes improved and preserved by glasses adapted to suit the eye. As the eye is very much injured, and sometimes destroyed, by improper treatment and ill adapted glasses, I GALL pledges himself to fit every eye that it possible to be fitted by any optician in the world; he has had cases that have been given up, and has relieved them so that they could see. Glasses ready in other frames at short notice.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, ARE
NOW ISSUING CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE
PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT
on all the principal towns in Europe and Other
FRANCE, GERMANY,
GREAT BRITAIN, ITALY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
SYRIA, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or at sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DERBY, TOWN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK.—Gen. South, 2d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi annual dividend at the rate of 6 per Cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 18.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July next, will draw interest from the 1st.

The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate, worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State bonds.

The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 9 to 2 o'clock, P. M.

WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, Vice
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, President.
SAMUEL W. TRUESLOW, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS (CREDITORS OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY) having been incorporated by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, at its session in May, 1859, under the style of the "Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company," for the purposes mentioned in the act of incorporation and having been by said General Assembly authorized to organize said corporation, hereby (to that end) give notice that we will open the books for subscription to the capital stock of said corporation at the Phoenix Office, in the City of New-Haven, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of July, 1859, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in accordance with the provisions of said act of incorporation.

Due notice will hereafter be given of the "manner and form" as well as the "terms and conditions" on which such subscriptions will be received.

Copies of said act of incorporation may be had upon application to Nathan Peck, Esq., New-Haven; or N. A. Gowdrey, No. 29 William-st., New-York.

DENNIS KIMBERLY, LEVERETT CANDEE,
NATHAN PECK, JOHN W. MANSFIELD,
N. A. GOWDREY, A. MANN, Jr.,
CHARLES CONGDON.
NEW HAVEN, June 18, 1859.

ENGLEWOOD INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $600 and under, and Five per Cent. on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors, on and after Monday, July 18. Interest not called for will be added to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.

JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CURRAN, Accountant.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—Corner Fulton and Greenwich sts., New-York, July 1, 1859. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Seven and one half Dollars per Share on the capital stock, payable on and after the 11th inst.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PARK BANK, New-York, July 1, 1859.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, has been declared by this Bank payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 10th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 5th to the 16th inst. By order of the Board of Directors. CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 30, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Semi annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent (3½) on the capital stock, payable on and after the 9th day of July next. By order.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 8th day of July next. By order,

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 40 Wall-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared an extra Dividend of Two and one half Dollars per Share, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th to the 30th inst., inclusive. JAS. M. RANKIN, Secy.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 6.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable at the office of the Company on and after the 1st prox. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park Place, New York, 4th June, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive.

WM. JAFFRAY, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—MARKET BANK, JUNE 28, 1859.—A Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (3½) on the capital stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, the 9th day of July. The transfer book will be closed until July 11. By order,

R. H. HAY

AUCTION SALES.

R. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF L. A. MILLARDET, LATE OF PARIS, DECEASED.—R. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on FRIDAY, July 8, 1859 at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$1,000 bonds Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	1884	$9,000
100 shares Bank of Commerce, $100 each	1859	10,000
200 shares Six per cent stock	1870	2,000
25 shares Ten per cent stock	1870	2,500
25 shares New-York City Water stock, 6 per cent	1879	2,500
25 shares New-York City Water stock, 6 per cent	1859	2,500
25 shares New-York City Water stock, 6 per cent	1867	2,500
2 shares New-York City Fire Insurance, 6 per cent	1869	200
$6,000 United States 6 per cent	1867	6,000
$6,000 New-York State 6 per cent	1860	6,000
$3,000 New-York State 5 per cent	1865	3,000
$10,000 New-York State 6 per cent (interest half-yearly, Schenectady and Troy)	1877	10,000
$10,000 New-York Central 6½ per cent bonds	1883	10,000
$5,000 Pennsylvania Coal Company bonds, 7 per cent (interest payable Aug. 1)	1871	5,000
$12,000 Hudson River Railroad 1st mortgage bonds	1870	12,000
100 shares Chemical Bank stock 50 shares, $100 each	1859	12,000
$2,000 Brooklyn City Water Loan, 6 per cent	1891	2,000
$3,000 Brooklyn City Water Loan, 6 per cent	1891	3,000
$3,000 Brooklyn City Temporary, 6 per cent	1872	3,000

Terms of sale and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 4 Pine-st.

J. Q. JONES, A. M. GIFFORD, } Executors.

B. C. HALIDAY, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON STATEN ISLAND.—B. C. HALIDAY will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 12, 1859, at 4 o'clock P. M., at Hamilton Hall, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, under the direction of WM. EMERSON, Referee:

Sixty acres of land fronting on Silver Lake and the Richmond Turnpike, about 1½ miles from the Tompkinsville Landing. To be sold in ten parcels, according to the map.

Three and a half acres of land on Toad Hill.

Five acres of woodland in Southfield.

House and five lots on the easterly side of Sarah Ann-st., in the village of Tompkinsville.

House and lot on the southerly side of same street.

Two houses and lots on the westerly side of the same street.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years at 7 per cent.

The sale will be positive and without reserve to the highest bidder.

For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

HENRY T. LEURS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, ALL THE CONTENTS of private residence No. 20 7th-st., east of 3d-av., consisting of superior household furniture, looking glasses, paintings, piano forte, carpets, glass and crockery ware, &c. &c.; all of the best kind, and in perfect order, having been in use only two months. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock precisely this day.

JNO. J. RENNIE, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Public Auction, on THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) July 6, at the elegant residence, No. 7 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of elegant drawing room furniture, chamber and dining-room furniture. For further particulars see *Herald* of this day. Sale commencing at 10½ o'clock.

WM. WITTEN, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK, at No. 65 Canal-st., all the general furniture of a large house, elegant carpets, beds, bedding, pier-glass, piano, dining-room and kitchen furniture; also, sofa bedstead, rocking and other chairs.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, July 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. P. Davis & Co., No. 50 Beekman-st. Prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 6, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 64 Cortlandt-st., the usual goods. Catalogues morning of sale.

MEDICAL.

SCROFULA AND SYPHILIS, CAUSED by impurities of blood, and the dangerous use of mercury, is assuredly cured by TRIKONEMAR; a trial alone is necessary to test the fact. Full details in the book "Human Frailty; or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York. J. ETON, No. 186 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS,
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS,
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS,
AN UNFAILING REMEDY
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FOR
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,
ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,
ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,
DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,
DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,
DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
JAUNDICE,
JAUNDICE,
JAUNDICE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
AND
ALL KINDRED DISEASES,
ALL KINDRED DISEASES,
ALL KINDRED DISEASES,
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS

are prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and are for sale by Agents, Druggists and Dealers, both in city and country.

Everywhere,
Everywhere,
Everywhere.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,

Pupil of Ricord of Paris, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature. Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at No. 681 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial, and Cutaneous Affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES WHO ARE UNDER MEDICAL TREATMENT OR DISPAIR.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 200th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, above one hundred elegant engravings. Price $1. Sold only by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, no stairs, three doors north of the Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 6 to 9 evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr Larmont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is issued gratuitously in London and New-York. It is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of Perverse Diseases in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the author, as above; also, by

CHAS MILLS, No. 435 Broadway, New-York.

DR. SAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is far past competing all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an aperitive it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in rapidly digesting all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the vitalization is hastened, and the whole framework of man moves as in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $2 per bottle, or two bottles for $3. Principal office No. 289 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. SAGNIN.

CONSUMPTION AND ASTHMA CURED.—Dr. R. JAMES discovered while in the East Indies a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow mortals, he will send to those who wish it the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names, with stamp for return postage. Address Dr. O. P. BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, New-Jersey.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE Attachment of diseases of females treated upon a plan peculiar to themselves, at the Dispensary, Consultation Rooms provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 26 West 24th-st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS Medicine is the genuine cause; have my name as the only legal proprietor on each label, and my initials on the seal of every bottle. Nervous Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, St. Vitus' Dance, Palpitation, Vertigo, Wakefulness and many other nervous diseases, have been cured by this medicine. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. 111 4th-av., New-York; large bottles $1.

Dr. J. T. STEATON.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—IF YOU wish to be robbed, buy the counterfeit. If you wish to be cheated, buy the genuine article, which can be had only at 48 in New-York. Remember, we have no agents in this City, and in Brooklyn it can only be had of HAYES, No. 138 Fulton-st., who has been our agent since 1846. HYDE & CO., sole proprietors, No. 100 Hanover-st.

DR. RALPH—AUTHOR OF THE "FEMALE'S PRIVATE FRIEND," Diseases peculiar to Women and Over by-st., (Lib Crosby.) Hours, 10½ to 3, and 6 to 9 o'clock.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK.
OFFICE OF ARCHITECT-IN-CHIEF, 5th-av. at 59th-st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Thursday, 7th day of July next, at 12 M., for earth filling on the lower portion of the Park adjoining the 6th and 8th-avs.

1. Adjoining the 8th-av., from 59th-st. to near 62d-st., extending within the Park from 200 to 475 feet from the Avenue, and embracing about 32,000 cubic yards, more or less. 17,000 cubic yards of said quantity is required to be delivered within these limits, and as shall be directed by the Architect-in-Chief before the 1st of September next.

2. Adjoining the 6th-av., from near 60th-st. to 65th-st., extending within the Park from 120 to 450 feet, and embracing about 10,000 cubic yards, more or less; 10,000 cubic yards of said quantity is required to be delivered within these limits, and as shall be directed by the Architect-in-Chief, before the 1st of September next.

The work to be commenced by the 1st of August and completed by the 1st of October next.

Monthly estimates will be made as the work progresses, and 10 per cent of the value of the same, at contract prices, will be retained until the whole is completed. Specifications of the manner of performing the work, together with any other information desired, will be furnished at this office, on and after TUESDAY, July 5, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

Proposals should be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work.

The Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Earth-filling," and addressed "To the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park." FRED. LAW OLMSTED, Architect-in-Chief and Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.

TO THE PUBLIC.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1859.

The undersigned having entered upon and assumed the performance of the responsible duties of the office of City Inspector, and fully realizing that amongst these duties none at the present season of the year require greater or more prompt attention than the work of keeping the streets of our City in a healthy and cleanly condition, deems it to be his duty to call the attention of the public to the necessity of at once putting an end to the following daily violation of the laws and ordinances:

1. The throwing of ashes, garbage and filth upon the streets.

2. The habit of merchants and dealers in permitting shavings, straw, and other substances used in packing, to be cast upon the street or placed upon the sidewalk, from whence it is soon scattered over the street, (it is the duty of persons to have the same immediately removed at their own expense.)

3. The daily sweepings from the stores and shops are swept into the gutters or gutters, instead of being placed in some receptacle to be taken away by the ash cartmen.

4. The placing on the streets of the cleanings of filth from yards and cellars, and the rubbish and old material from the repairing of buildings.

5. The throwing into the streets and gutters noxious, impure, offensive liquids and substances.

The commission of any of the above acts is not only a direct violation of the laws and ordinances, subjecting the offender to arrest, fine and imprisonment, but great ly impedes and retards the keeping of clean streets, rendering such work difficult of successful operation, while largely increasing the expense.

Every effort on the part of the undersigned shall and will continue to be made to have our streets kept in a cleanly and healthy condition, and I earnestly and confidently hope and look for the co-operation and assistance of all classes of citizens in putting an end to the violations above complained of. With your aid and assistance the task will be easily accomplished. Shall I have it?

(A copy of the several ordinances referred to will be left at each dwelling house and place of business.)

Ash-carts will pass through the streets of the several Wards daily, Sundays excepted, to collect ashes, garbage, &c., and the undersigned desires that every neglect or misconduct on the part of the drivers of such carts may be complained of to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, at his office, corner of Grand and Essex-sts., and it shall be promptly remedied.

Notice of the approach of the ash and garbage carts will be given by singing a bell. Very respectfully,

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of VANVLECK, READ & DREXEL, was on the 30th day of June, 1859, dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business will be settled by either partner at No. 40 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.

JASPER T. VANVLECK,
WILLIAM G. READ,
FRANCIS M. DREXEL,
FRANCIS A. DREXEL,
ANTHONY J. DREXEL,
JOSEPH W. DREXEL.

The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership, for the transaction of a General Banking and Collection Business, under the name and firm of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank Building.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.

WILLIAM G. READ,
ROBERT WINTHROP,
FRANCIS M. DREXEL,
FRANCIS A. DREXEL,
ANTHONY J. DREXEL,
JOSEPH W. DREXEL,
} Of New-York. Of Philadelphia.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of LOUIS R. MENGER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. EDWARD M. FISHER retiring therefrom. LOUIS R. MENGER is authorized to liquidate the accounts of the late concern.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859. LOUIS R. MENGER, EDWD. M. FISHER.

The undersigned will continue the business heretofore conducted by the firm of LOUIS R. MENGER & CO., at the same place, No. 13 Dey-st., in this City.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859. LOUIS R. MENGER.

NOTICE.—J. M. McKEOGH IS NOT AUTHORIZED to sell my umbrellas, or transact any business in my name. Moneys and orders should be addressed to me. W. R. RICHARDSON, No. 418 Market-st., Philadelphia.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 3, 1856—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter; to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and reasonable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, as lie between the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 2, 1857. Dated May 12, 1859.

RICHARD BUSTED, Counsel to the Corporation, And to said Board of Commissioners.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—ROCKLAND COUNTY.—GARRETT I. BLAUVELT, plaintiff, against EMILIANO P. SPRIGAMINI, GREGORIO GUISTO, otherwise called GUISTO GREGORIO & JOHN BORTANO, and MADALENA, his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, JOHN BORTANO: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the clerk of said County of Rockland, at Clarkstown, in said County, on the 3d day of January, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office in the village of Nyack, in said County of Rockland in the State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 30, 1859. HORATIO G. PEALL, Plaintiff's Attorney, Nyack, N. Y.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.—NOTICE OF AN APplication for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 2d article of the 1st title of the 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes.

ELDRIDGE G. MERICK, of the Town of Clayton, in the County of Jefferson, in his individual capacity, and as a member of the firm of E. G. MERICK & CO., and also as a member of the firm of M. MERICK & CO. Notice first published the 17th day of June, 1859. Creditors to show cause before William C. Thompson, County Judge of Jefferson County, at his office in Watertown, on the 19th day of September, 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

BAGLEY & WRIGHT, Attorneys for Insolvent.

jy6-1aw16wW Watertown, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY J. HANDY, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Chancery-court, No. 41 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of July, 1859. WM. J. SINCLAIR, Executor.

jy6-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AHLMANN, late of the City of New-York, intestate, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES G. ROE, No. 42 Liberty-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 1, 1859. DOROTHEA MAHLMANN, Administratrix.

apl-1aw6mW*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE, FOUR SEAT ROCKAWAY AND SET OF SINGLE HARNESS FOR SALE.—A complete establishment for a gentleman and family; the horse is a fine blood bay, 6 years old, very stylish, gentle and kind, and a fine saddle horse; the rockaway is light with high door; will be sold together or separately at a bargain. They can be seen at HATHORN'S Stables, corner 28th-st. and 7th-av.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF SPLENDID Blood bays, black legs, long tails, 5 and 6 years old, sound and kind in single or double harness, and for beauty of style and action cannot be surpassed. They will be sold at a bargain, and can be seen at S. S. SNYDER'S stables, corner South 8th and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh.

A SUPERIOR FAMILY HORSE—DAPPLED Bay, 15½ hands, well broke, seven years old, perfectly sound, and a fast traveler, can be had for $180, if applied for soon. The horse belongs to a private family, and can be seen at MACKAY'S stable, No. 77 West 32d-st.

FAST HORSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A splendid road horse from the country, bay color, 15½ hands high, eight years old; sound, kind, spirited, stylish, of great endurance. Apply soon at MOSER & ELLRAY'S Feed store, No. 44 Wooster-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:35 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
7:00 P. M.—White Plains.
8:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
9:00 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.

SUNDAYS WILL LEAVE

8:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
8:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
9:00 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
9:30 A. M.—From White Plains.
10:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
3:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
4:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
5:30 P. M.—From White Plains.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier first of Duane-st. as follows, via: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 9 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays included. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Susquehanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Gieanadi, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 3:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:00 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 4, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 2:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 6:45 and 8:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers (when at Chambers Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY leave Fulton Market Slip by steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3.45, 5.45, and 7.30 P. M., returning, leave Flushing at 7.00, 10 A. M., and 1, 2.30, 4.40, and 6.40 P. M., stopping both ways at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. Extra trains will leave Hunter's Point, at 7.15, and 11 A. M.; fare by 11 A. M. train to Flushing, from Hunter's Point, only 15 cents; returning, at 1 P. M. at 15 cents to New-York by 5th-st. Ferry; fare by regular trains from Fulton Market Slip, 25 cents. Extra trains for excursions on reasonable terms.

O. CHARLICK, President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $2. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 50. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington City and Norfolk.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer-park, at 10 A. M. For Greenport, 3 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3 10 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9.30 A. M. Express; and 4.10 P. M. Mail.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

NEWARK AND NEW-YORK.
A delightful trip. Fare only 12 cents.

The steamer YAMISKA leaves Newark at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Leaves the foot of Barclay-st. at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M. Those who wish to avoid the dust will find this a desirable trip.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct.) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Wednesday, July 6, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, July 6, 12 M.
Thursday, July 7, 7:30 A. M.	Thursday, July 7, 12:30 P. M.
Friday, July 8, 8:30 A. M.	Friday, July 8, 12:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 9, 11 A. M.	Saturday, July 9, 2:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 10, 9:30 A. M.	Sun. (H.L.) July 10, 3:30 P. M.
Monday, July 11, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, July 11, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, July 12, 5:30 P. M.	Tuesday, July 12, 5:40 A. M.
Wedn'day, July 13, 3:30 P. M.	Wedn'day, July 13, 6:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 14, 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, July 14, 7 A. M.
Friday, July 15, 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 15, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 16, 3:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 16, 7 A. M.
Monday, July 18, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 5:30 P. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19, 6 P. M.
Wedn'day, July 20, 10:30 A. M.	Wedn'day, July 20, 6:15 P. M.
	Thursday, July 21, 6:30 P. M.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Tuesday, July 5, 11:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 5, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, July 6, 12:30 P. M.	Wednesday, July 6, 7 A. M.
Thursday, July 7, 12:30 P. M.	Thursday, July 7, 7:30 A. M.
Friday, July 8, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, July 8, 8:30 A. M.
Saturday, July 9, 2:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 9, 9:30 A. M.
Sun. (L.B.) July 10, 9:30 A. M.	Sunday, July 10, 9:30 P. M.
Monday, July 11, 8 A. M.	Monday, July 11, 11:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 12, 8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 12, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, July 13, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, July 13, 3 P. M.
Thursday, July 14, 7 A. M.	Thursday, July 14, 3 P. M.
Friday, July 15, 7:30 A. M.	Friday, July 15, 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 16, 8:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 16, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 17, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 17, 4 P. M.
Monday, July 18, 8 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19, 10 A. M.
Wednesday, July 20, 7 A. M.	Wedn'day, July 20, 10:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 21, 7:30 A. M.	

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, Captain Cleowell Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room $6. Running time about 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to HENRY & FOX, Portland. H. G. ORCUTT, 15 Exchange-st., Boston. 86 West-st., New-York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours ride from Portland.

FOR ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—The new and elegant steamer MATTANO will leave Astoria and Ravenswood at 6:35, 8, 10:05, A. M., 2:40, 4:50, and 6:50, P. M. Leave Fulton Market-slip, 7:15, 9, A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45, 7:30 P. M. Fare 10 cents. Landing at Hunter's Point each way. N. B.—The above steamer can be chartered for evening excursions, at reasonable rates. Apply on board, at Fulton Market-slip, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR FREEKSKILL.—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamer AURORA, Captain ARMING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock; returning, leaves Peekskill at 4 o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st.

DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, stopping at Bayle's Rock, Great Neck, and Sands Point. The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave Pier No. 22 East River, James-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Roslyn at 6:30 and Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT, Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 45 o'clock.

FOR SAG HARBOR—LANDING AT ORIENT AND GREENPORT EACH WAY.—The steamer CASALINE will leave Brooklyn, Pier No. 2 East River, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Freight taken.

G. W. COERLIES, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroad.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 5 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER DAMENELA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

PEOPLE'S EXPRESS.
NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN AND FLATBUSH.

Baggage and packages of every description delivered in any part of New-York, Brooklyn, and Flatbush. Offices No. 63 Broadway, New-York, and New-York Times office. Offices in Brooklyn: Jones' Hotel, Fulton Ferry; No. 3 Atlantic-st., South Ferry; No. 337 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall. Stages in Brooklyn, Pacific-st., near Hoyt.

$500 REWARD—GROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIX-TURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug store

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

[Continued from First Page.]

ntendant Malice, carmine and Japanese fires, mutating to a splendid pyramid of colored fires, one hundred feet in height. This piece was deservedly cheered, long and loudly. So were the "Polka Quadrille," which was truly magnificent, and the "Queen of the Mist," an entirely new and original piece, resembling ornamental shell-work, with delicate opening fire (supposed to be water) to the height of fifty feet. The representation of a Fire Engine and of a Steamer gave great satisfaction to the beholders. The "Star of Independence" was even more beautiful than any of the preceding. It commenced with a Bengal wheel of jasmine fires, with colored centres, mutating to the "Star of Independence," composed of red, blue and green jets, which suddenly, in its turn, mutated to a magnificent five-pointed star of immense size and brilliancy. The piece succeeding this was called a "Tribute to Flora," and represented a basket of flowers containing roses, tulips, jasmines, phloxes and forget-me-nots, *the whole being surrounded by a wreath of laurels*. But the triumph of the pyrotechnists, and the utmost *excess of delight on the part of the spectators*, was reached for the final and crowning piece, the "Temple of Fame." This beautiful exhibition commenced with a wheel of Chinese fire, mutating to a temple, composed of red, blue, silver green and gold lance work, representing three arches supported by four Egyptian columns. Over the centre arch, resting on a section of the globe, was the National fowl of America, bearing an olive branch in his talons, and contemplating with due gravity the word "Union," presented in blazing fires beneath him. In the centre arch was a figure of WASHINGTON in the act of delivering his Farewell Address. In the other arches were figures of Liberty and Justice, and beneath the whole structure was the motto "1776, American Independence, 1859." This fine composition covered nearly the whole length of the space in front of the Governor's room, and terminated with a grand flight of colored fires, filling the air for several hundred feet. Cheer upon cheer rent the air until the last spark had faded out, when the vast multitude poured like a flood out of each of the avenues of the Park, to finish up what remained of "the Fourth" in various ways, according to their own pleasure.

The crowd in and about Madison-square, though not so large as that in the Park, was still very great, and the delight which they manifested at the display of fireworks, was not exceeded elsewhere. The "Indian Palmetto," "Liberty and Justice," the "Passion Flower," "Polka Dance," "Ispahan Rose," and "The Caprice," as the prominent pieces were named, were loudly applauded, while the finale, the "Temple of Liberty," threw old as well as young into ecstacies of delight. This piece of pyrotechny was scarcely inferior to the concluding piece in the Park.

In Hamphin's-square the assemblage *of people* was almost as large as in the Park, and the display, excepting the final piece, was nearly as effective. The whole concluded with an "Equestrian Statue of WASHINGTON," surrounded by a wreath of laurel, with an arch of stars over the statue, terminating with a battery, which filled the air for several hundred feet with stars of every variety of color.

At Mount Morris the display was similar, terminating with the Genius of America sitting on a pile of rocks, holding in one hand the cap of liberty, while the other rested on a shield. On each side was a column, surmounted by an eagle holding a shield. The side wings of this piece were composed of revolving suns, the centres of which were filled with burning figures.

Displays of fireworks also took place at Hamersley, Jackson and Hamilton Squares; at Thirty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; at the junction of Broadway and Grand-st; at the corner of West Broadway and Franklin-street; at the junction of Broadway and Seventh-avenue; at Mission-Square, Five Points; at Randall's Island; and other places.

A magnificent display of fireworks, procured by private subscription, was given in Forty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, under the direction of Mr. LIEBENDAHL. The pieces occupied the block between the avenues, and were very creditable. There were Greek Bengola lights, a "Polka Dance," bombs, and three new pieces—"1776," a Kaleidoscope, and "Fourth of July." The residents of the locality footed the bill of expenses for this private entertainment, and appeared to enjoy it immensely.

Innumerable were the private celebrations of the "Glorious Fourth" on Monday, both in town and country, and in many instances the private celebrations quite eclipsed the public demonstrations in their costliness and elegance. At the country seat of BARNABAS WOOD, Esq., at Manhasset, Long Island, there was a *fête champêtre* on a magnificent scale in honor of the day. Open house was kept for all the neighbors, and a large party of invited guests from the City were entertained in the most hospitable manner. There was dancing through the day, a fine band of music played on the lawn, and in the evening there was a splendid exhibition of fireworks. Mr. WOOD has celebrated the Fourth in this generous manner for the past three years.

Cricket.

EIGHTEEN AMERICANS VERSUS ELEVEN ENGLISHMEN.

This, the greatest and most interesting match of the season, commenced Monday morning, about 11 o'clock, on the Hoboken cricket ground, the Americans taking the first innings. Baker and Van Houton were the first to take the bat. The former kept his wicket some time, and played well, when a splendid ball from Marsh caused him to play the ball forward, which, rising in the air, was caught by Marsh. The batting throughout, on the American side, was very steady, but no higher run could be made throughout the game than 12, which was made by Hall, in fine style, he carrying out his bat. Ten was made by Rephardt, when he was unfortunately run out. The score is very small for eighteen to make, it being only 71. At the conclusion of the first innings the Englishmen took the bat, and amongst the largest runs we notice the following: Crossly, 21, not out; Hallis, 13; Wilby, 12; Sharp, 9, and Higham 7. The bowling, on both sides, was very fine. Upwards of two thousand persons were upon the ground, including a large number of ladies.

About half-past 10 o'clock yesterday morning the match was resumed, the Americans continuing their second innings. The batting was far superior to that of the first, and the score at the end of the game amounted to 118 runs, thus leaving their opponents the fair score of 48 runs to make, which was done without difficulty with five men to spare. The Americans are very good batters, but cannot stand long against such bowling as CROSSLEY'S, MARSH'S, SAMON'S and HALLIS'. Their fielding was also good. On the part of the Englishmen the batting was excellent, and the bowling never equaled in this country. On both days a large number of ladies were upon the ground, who appeared to take as much interest in the game as the gentlemen. The following is

THE SCORE.

AMERICANS—1ST INNINGS.

	Runs.
Baker, c. l. b. Marsh	7
Van Houton, b. Hallis	0
Reynolds, c. Marsh, b. Hallis	0
Van Buren, b. Hallis	9
Montefiore, c. Senior, b. Marsh	0
Newbald, b. Hallis	0
Vernon, l. b. wkt b. Marsh	3
Barclay, c. Sams, b. Hallis	0
Oakenbacher, b. Hallis	0
James Wister, b. Hallis	0
John Wister, b. Hallis	0
W. R. Wister, b. Hallis	0
Rephardt, run out	10
Cass, b. Hallis	3
Andrews, b. Marsh	0
Hall, not out	12
Jackson, b. Hallis	0
F. Wister, c. Marsh, b. Senior	1
Bs. 9, l. b. byes, 3; wides 2	14
Total	71

AMERICANS—2D INNINGS.

	Runs.
Baker, run out	18
Van Houton, st. Higham, b. Hallis	5
W. R. Wister, run out	23
Vernon, c. Marsh, b. Crossley	4
Hall, b. Crossley	4
Newbald, c. Senior, b. Marsh	12
Reppardt, b. Sharp	1
Barclay, c. Marsh, b. Marsh	9
James Wister, st. Higham, b. Sharp	3
Hallett, c. Marsh	1
Jackson, b. Sharp	0
Oakenbacher, c. Sharp	6
John Wister, c. Marsh, b. Hallis	3
Cadwalader, b. Marsh	0
Jackson, b. Crossley	11
Montefiore, c. Crossley, b. Sharp	3
Andrews, l. b. wkt b. Sharp	0
F. Wister, not out	0
Bs. 10, l. b. byes, 1; wides 3, no ball 1	25
Total	118

ENGLISH—1ST INNINGS.

	Runs.
Sharp, b. Rephardt	8
Hammond, c. Hall, b. Rephardt	1
Marsh, b. Andrews	1
Willis, c. Holden, b. Vernon	12
Senior, run out	1
Sams, b. Vernon	5
Sunnet, b. Vernon	0
Kidd, b. F. Wister	5
Higham, b. Rephardt	7
Crossley, not out	21
Hallis, b. Vernon	13
Bs 4; leg byes, 1; wides, 11	16
Total	90

ENGLISH—2D INNINGS.

	Runs.
Sharp, c. Baker, b. Holden	3
Hammond, c. Andrews, b. John Wister	23
Crossley, b. Vernon	8
Sams, b. Vernon	5
Senior, not out	29
Wilby, c. John Wister, b. Reppardt	2
Marsh, not out	7
Ryes, M.; wides, 23	23
Total	80

Deluge at the Phalanx.

The old North American Phalanx, situated seven miles south of Red Bank, from being the home of two score of Fourierite philosophers, has become a comfortable Summer-house for a hundred or more New-Yorkers and their families. Feeling patriotic, the temporary residents determined to do something besides explode torpedos, and keep up a continuous rattle of pistol and musket firing. An orator was engaged, a good stipulated for, the orator being Mr. A. W. HILL, of the Unitary Home, and the poet *Prof. JOHN R. PARSONS*, late of Brown University, who has recently won a distinguished reputation abroad by his lectures upon the Microscope. The exercises took place in the grove adjacent to the Phalanx buildings. EDWARD C. STURLEY, Esq., of this City, read the Declaration, and the Oration and poem followed. Both were masterly efforts, and indicated nothing of the stereotype style, characterising the majority of Fourth of July efforts. Mr. THOMAS HARLAND, a well known vocalist, sang very effectively several patriotic odes. A dance in the evening wound up the day's very pleasant entertainment.

Accidents.

EXPLOSION ON BOARD THE BAY STATE.

About half-past five o'clock, as the steamer *Bay State* was passing up the river, and when nearly opposite the Green Point Ferry, her larboard boiler burst with a loud explosion, and two of the firemen were badly scalded. A portion of one side of the boat was carried away by the force of the explosion. She was run up opposite the Hunters Point Ferry, when she struck on Knickerbocker Rock, and there laid until the *Connecticut* came up and took her passengers off. The wounded men were sent to the New-York Hospital.

HENRY MURRAY was injured, Monday, in one of his knees by a pistol-shot, at the corner of Bayard and Mott streets. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

A man named DANIEL O'CONNELL received an ugly stab in the back at the hands of a drunken man at the corner of Gold and Ann streets. The assailant fled, and O'CONNELL was taken to the New-York Hospital.

FRANCIS DARGOT was badly burned by the premature discharge of a quantity of powder. Taken to the Hospital.

JOHN MATTHEWS, brother to the notorious PAT MATTHEWS, was badly burned in the face by the premature discharge of powder.

PATRICK DONAHUE, while in an intoxicated state, attempted to jump on a car at the corner of Twenty-first-street and Fourth-avenue, but slipped and fell under the wheels of the car. One of his feet was nearly cut off.

EDWARD WELDON had several fingers blown off by the bursting of a pistol in Oliver-street.

THOMAS MARTIN, a sailor on board the schooner *Mary Cole*, lying in the East River, received a gunshot in the face while attempting to draw a charge from a gun.

Another sailor, named JAMES HARRISON, lost his right thumb by the bursting of a pistol, at the corner of Cherry and Oliver streets.

WM. MCLAUGHLIN received a severe wound in one of his hands, by the bursting of a pistol in Elm-street.

A boy named MICHAEL GALLAGHER received serious wounds in his arms and neck, from the carelessness of a companion who was firing a pistol in Jefferson-street.

WILLIAM H. WALKER had his nose cut off by falling through a window at the saloon corner of Worth-street and Broadway.

JACOB WOODRUFF, was badly hurt while loading a pistol at the corner of Franklin and Green wich-streets

A man named THOMAS SHANNEN, bet a shilling with some boys, who were firing a small cannon in Church-st., that he would stand in front of their cannon, and they could not hurt him. The experiment was tried, and he received a severe flesh wound in one of his legs.

MARGARET MCCRACKEN, employed in the *Sun* building, received a compound fracture of one of her arms in the Park in consequence of some careless person firing off a pistol with a ball in it.

MICHAEL CRIMMEN received a scalp wound, by being struck on the head with a wrench, whilst at a fire.

A colored girl, named JANE TREADWELL, had one of her hands shattered by the bursting of a pistol, at No. 65 Leonard-street. The hand will have to be amputated.

A lad, named JOHN BOWMAN, had several fingers shot off. He was loading a pistol and carelessly held one of his hands over the muzzle. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Two boys, named ALBERT EMMONS and JOHN SHELDON were firing a little cannon, loaded with powder and ball, at No. 63 Willett-street, when one of the shot took effect in the thigh of JOHN MCCOY. The boys were arrested.

A boy named WILLIAM SATTER had one of his hands shattered by the premature discharge of a pistol at No. 6 Second-avenue.

GEORGE JONES, residing at No. 95 West Eighteenth-street, was shot in one of his shoulders while "skylarking" with a loaded gun in his hand.

A colored lad named HENRY CALLOIL, residing at No. 75 Laurens-street, while in a state of excitement, burst a blood-vessel and died.

A man named ARCHIBALD BURNS, residing at No. 234 West Twenty-sixth-street, went on an excursion to Pleasant Valley. While at Pleasant Valley he attempted to climb a tree, but slipped and fell to the ground, breaking his neck, and died immediately. His body was brought to the City by the steamer *Alice Price*.

A telegraph dispatch was received from the Twelfth Ward Police last evening, stating that the propeller *Sampson* was ashore at the foot of One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street.

CHARLES EASTWOOD was arrested by the Nineteenth Ward Police on a charge of furiously driving his horse and wagon over a little boy at the corner of Forty-second-street and Second-avenue. The little boy, named PATRICK GORMAN, is not expected to live.

A lad named SAMUEL MADDEN climbed up into a tree at Jones' Woods yesterday, but fell to the ground and broke his right arm.

ELIZABETH COLE had a leg fractured at the festival at Jones' Woods.

AS MR. C. A. CANDEE, lately returned from California, was standing in front of FRENCH'S Hotel, he was wounded by the wad from a pistol striking him. It tore the flesh from his scalp and the powder burned his face. He thinks a boy employed in the pistol gallery of the hotel discharged the weapon. Mr. CANDEE is in the New-York Hospital.

CHARLES SUDWICK, a German cigar-maker, was taken into custody for carelessly using fire-arms. He discharged a pistol into a window on the corner of Madison and Market streets.

ROBERT DAVIS, a lad, was deprived of his right thumb by the premature discharge of a pistol he was loading. His wound was dressed by a physician, and he was taken home.

A young man named WM. HIGGINS, residing at No. 62 East Thirty-fifth street, accidentally shot himself yesterday afternoon. One of the fingers of his right hand had to be amputated.

An unknown boy was burned in the Eleventh Ward by the explosion of some fire-crackers and blue-lights which he had in his pantaloon pockets.

A woman named ELIZABETH DISBROW, and a child, were badly injured by the explosion of a camphene lamp in the Eighteenth Ward. They were taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN COVEY, a young man living at No. 282 Mott-street, was seriously injured by the bursting of a small cannon. His wounds were dressed at the Station-house.

A small child, name unknown, was run over by a baker's wagon in the Fourteenth Ward, and fatally injured. The driver, named HENRY SCHREIBER, was arrested.

FRANCIS DE MUHN, a colored man, was eating ice cream on the corner of the Bowery and Canal-street, when JOHN MATTHEWS, another colored man, dropped a pack of lighted fire-crackers into MUHN's pocket which caused a flask of powder therein to explode. Both men were seriously injured. They were taken to the Hospital.

A very distressing accident happened on the corner of Forty-fourth-street and Ninth-avenue, by which it is feared Mrs. JANE CLEVELAND, of Providence, R. I., will lose her life. This lady was standing on the front stoop of house No. 152 West Forty-fourth-street, when she was shot in the right breast by a pebble, projected from a small cannon fired by two boys, named LUDWIG LARKER and WM. HUGG. The pebble passed quite through the body of the unfortunate lady, passing out directly under the right shoulder-blade. Mrs. CLEVELAND recently came to this City to take charge of her cousin's house, (Mr. WOOD'S,) who was sick from having been run over about six weeks ago, while in the employ of WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s Express. The lady, who is greatly beloved on account of her excellent and amiable disposition, has been married but ten months. The boys were immediately arrested by Officer DAVIS, of the Twenty-second Ward.

HENRY CARROLL, a colored boy, died suddenly at 6½ o'clock, at No. 75 Laurens-street, from the bursting of a blood-vessel. The Coroner was notified.

PETER MCMANON, of No. 265 East Thirteenth-street, was badly injured by the premature discharge of a pistol. Sent to Bellevue.

MAURICE ROSENHALL, a boy living at No. 111 Second-street, lost his thumb and forefinger by the unexpected explosion of a pistol he was playing with.

An unknown man was drowned in the East River, near Fifty-seventh-street, by the swamping of a small boat in which he sat while it was in the tow of the steamer *John A. Stevens*. Every exertion was made to save him, both by the Police and parties on the steamer, but without success. The boat was picked up by one of the Blackwell's Island barges. It was painted red and white outside, and cream color inside.

Incidents.

A mad dog was killed in Avenue A, near Twelfth-street, Monday morning, after having bitten two children and a man.

The Fourth Ward Police on Monday arrested JAS. CARBERRY, ANDREW MCCLARY and DENNIS MCCARTY, on a charge of participating in a prize fight at the dock foot of Dover-street, North River.

A gang of brutes, in the shape of men, amused themselves by standing in the Bowery Monday evening and throwing lighted fire crackers into the windows of the cars passing along. The Police stopped the brutal sport.

The same trick was played for a short time in front of an alleged den called "Butt Alen's," in Broadway, but the Detective Police put an end to it on being made acquainted with the fact.

Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed at Jones' Wood on Monday afternoon because Prof. POTTER did not make an ascension in his mammoth balloon. It is said sufficient gas could not be obtained to inflate the balloon. It was found necessary to call on the Nineteenth Ward for protection, and but for the policemen the balloon would have been destroyed.

Fires.

FIRE IN GROVE-STREET.—The alarm at 10 A. M. on Monday, in the Third District, was caused by a *trifling fire in the dwelling No. 86 Grove-street.*

FIRE IN GRAND-STREET.—A fire was discovered *about 11 o'clock Monday morning on the roof of the* two-story frame building No. 209 Grand-street. The *flames were not extinguished by the firemen until the* roof was entirely destroyed. The lower portion of the premises was occupied by LEHMAN & DOYLE as a dry goods store, and their loss is about $4,000; covered by an insurance of $2,000 each in the Gebhard, Lafayette, Atlantic, (Brooklyn,) Commonwealth New-Amsterdam and Metropolitan Insurance Companies. The building is owned by a Mrs. MARX, and is damaged about $1,000; insured.

FIRE IN GREENWICH-STREET.—The Third District alarm at 11 A. M. on Monday was occasioned by an accidental fire in the tenement house No. 444 Greenwich-street. The fire originated in the bedroom of Mrs. CORRIGAN, and her furniture was damaged about $50.

FIRE IN WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—A trifling fire occurred at 12:10, noon, Monday, at No. 117 West Twenty-Seventh-street, which caused an alarm for the Second District.

FALSE ALARM IN WEST BROADWAY.—The alarm at 12:10 noon, Monday, was caused by a chimney being on fire at No. 62 West Broadway.

FIRE IN THE BOWERY.—The Sixth District alarm at 5½ o'clock, on Monday afternoon, was occasioned by a trifling fire in the Bowery, near Grand street.

FIRE IN VESEY-STREET.—About 8 o'clock Monday evening a fire was discovered in the upper portion of the three-story brick building, No. 100 Vesey-street, occupied by J. W. HABEL as a saloon and lodging-house. The flames spread with great rapidity, and before the fire was extinguished, the building, with its *contents, was almost entirely destroyed.* The damage to the furniture, &c., is about $2,500, and is said to be insured. The damage to the building is about $4,000. Insured in City Companies. JOHN Q. JONES, the President of the Chemical Bank is the owner of the building. The adjoining saloon of WM. TEWSON, No. 98 Vesey street, was damaged about $1,000. Insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

About 7 P. M. on Monday, a fire occurred in a store occupied by Mrs. BRYAN, at No. 68 Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn, in consequence of the accidental ignition of fireworks on sale there. Damage about $100.

THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

Oration by Prof. Raymond, of the Polytechnic Institute—Fireworks, Accidents, &c. &c.

In Brooklyn the day was ushered in by the booming of cannon and ringing of bells, accompanied by a grand display of bunting, and a general discharge of pistols and fireworks by the boys, before old Sol, in fact, had fairly wiped his face with the few clouds that hung lazily about the horizon. The salutes were fired on Fort Greene and Wheat Hill; at the former place by Col. GRAHAM, and at the latter by Capt. TAPT—two gentlemen who always officiate on similar occasions. Bells of most of the churches were rung as requested by the Committee of Arrangements. With these helps the day was pretty well ushered in before the sun was one hour high, and all juvenile America was ushered out of doors, and commenced the task of amusing themselves by making as much noise as they could. They succeeded to perfection. It is worthy of remark that nearly all business was suspended during the day, including liquor selling; every branch, in fact, except dealers in fireworks, cigars, and confectionery.

DEDICATING A NEW FLAG AND LIBERTY POLE.

At 8 o'clock the ceremony of dedicating the new liberty-pole and flag at Fort Greene took place, under the direction of Capt. SAMUEL GRAHAM. Four companies of the Fourteenth Regiment, viz: Capt. BURNETT'S, Capt. STRAGUE'S, Capt. STARRS', and Capt. DE RAVENER'S, were on the ground to take part in the proceedings. One gun was the signal for the flag to be started. While it was being raised into position the Navy-yard band played the "Star Spangled Banner," and the military presented arms. The flag in place, a salute of 38 guns was fired by Capt. URBAN, and the band played "Hail Columbia." The infantry gave a salute of 13 rounds and then marched off, playing "Yankee Doodle." The pole is on the highest land in Fort Greene Park, and is 156 feet high. The flag is 20 by 30 feet, and cost $40. There are 33 stars on it—one for each State—forming the letters "F. G.," (Fort Greene.) The pole has upon it the four cardinal points of the compass, a vane and liberty cap. It is a neat affair. This matter over the military marched through some of the principal streets, and were dismissed.

The Seventy-second Regiment New-York State Militia, Col. BENNETT, also marched through some of the principal thoroughfares early in the day, and there was also a fine turn out of the Marine Corps stationed at the Navy Yard.

At 12 o'clock more salutes were fired, and the bells were rung again for half an hour. Soon after this, Dodworth's Band took up a position on a stage erected in City Hall Park, and discoursed some excellent music, during which the people assembled to witness the civic celebration.

Mr. W. CHARLES B. THORNTON read the Declaration of Independence, and immediately after the orator of the day, Prof. RAYMOND, of the Polytechnic Institute, was introduced. We give below the substance of the orator's remarks:

THE ORATION.

After referring to the Declaration of Independence which had been read, saying that this immortal manifesto of humanity was promulgated to a startled world eighty-three years ago—an event of more momentous import in the annals of the human race than any other, save the erection of the cross alone, he proceeded to say:

For eighty-three years, this day of National jubilee has been ushered in with the voices of cannon and of bells, and "bonfires and illuminations," according to the predictions of the great Statesmen, have everywhere attended a nation's pride and joy. Eighty-three years ago the great truths of the Declaration were announced to the ages—and though that announcement had been followed by the pilgrimage and the cross of disaster and defeat, though despotism had effaced its glowing lines in blood, and America had been to-day the hereditary footstool of some race of tyrants, there would be still occasion enough, though perchance not opportunity for a celebration like this. But the clear head and the heart of fire which combined in the composition of this wonderful paper were succeeded by the firm hand to achieve, and the constant mind to suffer, and our country stands today, with all her faults, in the line of successful experiment of the right and duty of self-government. We need not repeat the oft-told, but still glorious history of the deeds and sufferings of our fathers. The world knows it by heart and believes in it; of all other Statesmen, of all other warriors, of all other patriots, the pages of rival historians dare to conflict in their accounts, but the chroniclers of every nation and the traditions of every tribe write in unquestioning tribute to the heroes of the American Revolution. The memories of WASHINGTON and LAFAYETTE, of HANCOCK, of ADAMS, of MADISON and JEFFERSON, are still fresh and precious in our hearts. Far distant be the day when it shall be esteemed idle or useless to cherish them! When the eighty-third century of American Independence shall dawn upon this Continent, may there be a countless generation upon its shores, who shall still regard those sacred names, as the watchwords and safeguards of Liberty, and murmur them in their prayers for the welfare of the beloved Republic, and the perpetuity of its institutions.

And shall it be forbidden us, my countrymen, as we look back from the eminence of this day of glory over four-fifths of a century which have elapsed since our National birth-day, to employ the language of exultation and thanksgiving over the way in which our God has led us? The vast increase of our territory; the immense multiplication of our sources of wealth; the mighty influx of the peoples of the earth into our population, promising out of the mingling of all bloods to compound the most grand and potent nationality the world ever saw. Our rapid strides in all the departments of civilization, in education and religion, in science and literature, in arts and arms—until the anxious doubt, or open derision, with which our infant essays were regarded abroad, have given place to unquestioning faith and unqualified respect; are not these in *themselves* indications of success in our great experiment, and do they not furnish occasions of congratulation, of devout gratitude, and of cheerful hope for the future?

And however it may be feared that the lessons of the Declaration of the Revolution have failed in their hold upon the most immediate recipients of their blessings, certain it is that their voice has gone out in all the earth, and has not yet ceased to vibrate in the heart of the nations. We are told that the very Arab has been heard to utter with reverence the name of WASHINGTON; are there no ideas of sacred humanity, of enlightenment, of patriotism, of public and private virtue, associated with that name? And surely in all the realms of civilization, wherever men have learned to take cognizance of their rights and their responsibilities to God, (which are only obverse sides of the same great truth,) the fact that a colonial people, weak and divided eighty-three years ago, did take arms in the assertion of an abstract principle of political righteousness, did make good their footing, after, however, much of suffering and disaster, and did lay the foundations of the most equitable rule recorded in the annals of civil government, is known and noted well, and underlies a well-spring of hope and courage. Every struggle for popular rights, whether put forth in the bloody battle-field or in the arena of peaceful reform, has fired the heart and nerved the arm of the patriot in many a revolution, destined itself soon to be subverted (for God, alas, breathes not many Washingtons!) and to-day, who can doubt it is the star of hope, in camp or field, to the soldier of Italy as he passes on in a righteous cause, under doubtful auspices, towards—O, God of the nations, may we dare say it?—to a glorious and a permanent triumph. And here, at home, surrounded by the patent inconsistencies of the children of freedom, and struggling with evils as numerous and powerful as prolific human depravity might be expected to engender, shall we hesitate to affirm the substantial success of the great experiment? Far be it for me to ignore either the dangers or the sins of the Republic. I know how eternal must be that vigilance which is the price of Liberty. I know how constant is the struggle necessary to preserve the best blessings of the institutions which have been transferred to us. *I have not forgotten that into the very Paradise of our* political infancy, the devil also came, and that disguised he sat, "equal like a toad," in the very presence of our mother Liberty, and distilled his leprous poison too successfully into her ear, and that it has been *reserved for to-day's* liburial touch to uncover the deformity of this direst and most hideous form of our purity and peace. I see how lordly aristocracy, even in this sacred Democratic Government, even now strives to aggrandize the few at the expense of the many—how effeminate dilettantism would saper down our institutions with foreign affectation, and partisan profligacy would rot them down with political corruption—how wealth, without labor, and fashion, importations from an over-ripe civilization, seek to discredit the dignity of labor, the true life of the land—how too often the violence and cupidity of the adopted citizen conflicts with the selfishness and intolerance of the native, and both unite only to tear the bowels of the Republic, "whose benignant and impartial policy they alike fail to appreciate." But when I look upon these evils, I see in them only the marshalled, not the victorious enemies of the commonwealth, and regard them as the measure of the power of that principle by which God will bring them to naught. Has any one yet claimed that Liberty, once asserted in a fallen world, should thenceforth meet no obstacles? Have we not seen wave after wave, terror-erected and full high advanced, come threatening down upon us, only to break in harmless foam, and send their silent, silvery reach far up the shore? Herein has the excellence of popular sovereignty, bearing with it the assurance of popular responsibility and popular dignity, been made most manifest—that the institutions which belonged to the people have been therefore safe in the people's keeping; excitements which would have rocked the nations of Europe with disastrous convulsions, have spent their force innocuously, nay, have operated as purifying storms with us, and when all men have awaited the clearing to see where the good ship went down, the blue sky has revealed her, with every rope taut and every spar set, riding peacefully at anchor on the unruffled sea. And because these evils lower about, shall we have no confidence in the potency of the truth which lie at our foundation? No hope in the virtue and intelligence of the people whom we have for so many years been educating in church and school, and binding up in ties of family and fireside, to be intrusted with the vindication of those truths? No faith in God, who is their author, and who is pledged to their eventual and enduring triumph? Perish then the folly of croaking—the treason of despondency, when cheerful courage is the all essential panoply alone in which the enemy is to be encountered and overcome!

But while from the views of the past, we draw encouragement to gird ourselves for the battle of the future, let us look well to it, citizens, that it be indeed a conflict, and not a couch of false security and enervating repose, to which we go forth from this fresh assurance of our strength. A little more than a decade of years, and the Great Republic of modern times will have completed the first century of her history; and though that little seventeen years seems a period all too brief for serious injury, when we consider the slow operation of causes which wrought through long ages to effect the ruin of the ancient republics, yet who can doubt that, in this day of speedier changes, influences may be set at work, or old principles attain the ascendancy, which shall hurry this Republic to a fall far more rapid than its rise? Nay, it seems hardly extravagant to say that there are issues already joined, and crises just now imminent among us which throw upon the men of this generation the responsibility of deciding whether the sun of July 4th, 1876, shall rise upon this fair land under the disastrous eclipse of foreshadowed ruin, or rejoicing like a giant refreshed, to run a race of joy and benediction, coeval with the lifetime of the world.

It is unworthy of the wise man to lie down in his strength, permitting the causes that bring weakness to steal upon him unawares; and let us refuse, even in this hour of jubilee, even in this hour of conscious superiority, when all Europe is shivering beneath the shock of arms, wielded to purchase with oceans of blood the blessings which we so peacefully enjoy,—let us refuse to consider the lesson of the day complete until we have faithfully inquired on what conditions the permanency of these blessings may be secured to us; and listened to the *voices of caution*, as well as those of *courage*, which call to us out of the turmoil of the times. And first and foremost, I think we should beware of allowing the great cardinal principles of American Liberty to fall into desuetude, which precedes contempt. In the earlier life of these venerable men around me, the recurrence of this anniversary brought the Sabbath of the year. Then, in every town and hamlet in the land, gray-haired heroes, whose personal sufferings and toils had engraven on their memory every incident of the War of Independence, listened with moistened eyes, as the first principles of the gospel of Liberty fell from the lips of the orator; and young men and boys stood by with hearts on fire to emulate the martyrdom of their fathers; and woman was there, both the matron and the maiden, to hallow with her sympathy and inspire with her approval, the cause of human rights. And still, when we, who now stand in the meridian, were boys, the fire continued to burn; here and there a straggling relic of the Revolution could be hunted up to grace a platform on Independence Day, and we children looked on him with reverential awe, and believed in him and his cause religiously. But now, alas! the last of the Fathers has gone to his reward. The old watchwords of freedom are dying out from the memories of men, or are revived on the polluted lips of the political bully to grace some violation of the principles they indicate—of the political huckster, to subserve his own selfish purposes. These time-honored revivals of our political religion have become to too many a weariness and a disgust. All honor to the few among our municipal rulers who have labored so untiringly, that the hallowed day might not go by in Brooklyn without at least this feeble memorial of the "times," and the cause "which tried men's souls!" It is true that these, like all other great truths, have suffered from the plague of repetition and triteness. The most important principles must always be those which lie in the realm of Common-place. And foolish men have babbled on the sacred theme; and the American eagle has been spread over a dreary continent of nonsense; and the star-spangled banner has been wrought into many a coat of motley. But still we return to our charge. This Gospel is eternal; these *principles* must never be forgotten; we cannot afford to forget them. Why are they not taught in our schools? Was there ever a solecism more fearful than that with all our clamor about Popular Education as the great safeguard of Free Institutions—the elementary principles of the Government of the United States, although embodied by an able lawyer in a brief comprehension, and comprehensible school-book, have never yet formed an acknowledged necessity of Common School education? Thank God! the glorious accents of the fathers yet live in our books of oratory, and the heart of the young declaimer flames up with the reflected fire of revolutionary eloquence, as with PATRICK HENRY, he rallies his compatriots to "Liberty or Death!" or resolves with JOHN ADAMS, "Sink or swim, survive or perish," to give his heart and his hand to his country's cause.

But these principles must be cherished for their own sake, and not for the sake of the institutions which appear to embody them. I yield to no man in a sober and reasonable estimate of the value of the American Constitution and the American Union. And yet even these are less important than the pearls of American principle which they enshrine. It is not that I love CAESAR less, but that I love Rome more. These may be temporary, but Liberty I feel to be eternal. This fair fabric of popular government *may* pass away. For aught I dare promise to the contrary, anarchy may follow unbridled democracy, and despotism ride after and over anarchy, and an Emperor sit one day in the seat of WASHINGTON. But I know that God sitteth on the circle of the Heavens; that he is the Creator and Redeemer of men; that to all whom He hath given the law which demands perfection, He hath sent also the gospel of salvation and of growth, that all men have rights before him commensurate with their responsibilities to him. I believe that every man may claim to the opportunity of development to the full capacity of his nature, and in that respect all men are born free and equal; the naked babe of prince and peasant alike, lying diverted of all the outward accidents of birth in the eye of God,—and the corner stone of the Declaration is not a "lie," as one degenerate statesman dared to say on the floor of Congress, nor "a glittering and sounding generality," as another tawdry orator had the impudence to affirm, but a truth of God, destined one day to become the head of the corner in the temple of Universal Christian Freedom. Then let us preserve our institutions for the sake of American principle, and never be willing to sacrifice the principle because it seems to conflict with the interest of any external institution, however hallowed by time and venerable associations. Infatuated, indeed, must that lover be to whom the body of the fairest of mistresses, after the soul which gave it all its beauty had departed, and corruption had completed its fearful work, could be anything but a loathsome and abhorrent corpse.

But, my countrymen, we have a right to prize our institutions. They do enshrine our great birthright, though that is more essentially immortal than they. There is virtue enough in the American people to keep the soul and the body united, and to justify the honored motto—"*Liberty and Union—Liberty and the Constitution, now and forever, one and inseparable!*" Neither do I hesitate to say, we are bound to cultivate that *love of country*, which is irrespective of the purity of her institutions and the righteousness of her policy. It was the

"Land of brown heath and shaggy wood,
Land of the mountain and the flood,"

as much as the land of WALLACE and BRUCE and the martyrs of the Covenant, of which the Wizard Poet of the North so eloquently sung,

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead
That never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land!"

And we may love America as the land of the rock, the river and the lake—of Niagara and the Alleghanies—the land of revolutionary memories, and of sainted heroes, even though her statesmen and should swerve from the ancient land-marks and betray the sacred trust they descended to them. Let us cherish that patriotism, and as the father still loves his erring son, while he execrates the vices which destroy him, so let us adhere with unyielding tenacity of affection to our country, in spite of all her faults, heartily hating and resenting in contrast the enemies who assail and the traitors who prey upon her. Let us adopt a sentiment too often in the mouths of the worst friends of the Republic—but rectified by the corollary of the honest printer: our country *right or wrong*; if right, we'll sustain her; and if wrong, we'll right her. To do this effectually, we must cultivate an honest pride in our national institutions. Away, if you please, with the cant and the common place—the stars and the stripes—the eagles and the banners,—which disfigure and degrade a theme so intrinsically sublime as that of Christianity itself, because an essential part of it: but leave us the thing signified in its integrity. The untrammeled ballot, voluntary religion and the common school—are not these a panoply from Heaven's own armory; and shall a sickly fear of being ridiculed for political sentimentalism deter us from grappling them to our bosoms "with hooks of steel?" There is virtue enough in the American Constitution, admiration enough in the Divine Trust, to secure the blessings of civil and religious liberty to our children and our children's children "world without end"—and to extend the ægis of the national protection to the humblest, aye and the youngest, child that draws breath between the pine forests of the Aroostook and the Golden Gate of California.

My countrymen, let us guard the purity of the ballot-box. Surely it should be a part of our religion to raise our voices in the primary meetings of the people, demanding the selection of honest and capable men to administer the affairs of Government, and no amount of laziness or false refinement can excuse us from the performance. If the one fault of negligence were corrected—a fault, be it remembered, not of the selfish and corrupt, but of the intelligent and refined—the virtuous and Christian portion of our community—the whole brood of pestilent politicians who suck the veins of the Commonwealth and poison as they suck, will be swept from existence at a blow, and the most prolific and dangerous of the evils that threaten the purity and permanency of the Republic, be no more known forever. That this consummation is devoutly desired by the masses of all parties, who can doubt? Does any man in his senses believe that all the purity and patriotism is monopolized by the men of any one political faith, or of any particular view of public policy?

Let us cultivate this faith in the virtue of the people—this charity to each other's political honesty. A bitter and discourteous practice of impeaching the motives of the opposite side has obtained sway in our partisan conflicts; a practice which, besides engendering discord and strife, where forbearance and candor and temperate counsels are most needed, is calculated to produce the very evil which it professes to deprecate. For who can expect the young politician to mark